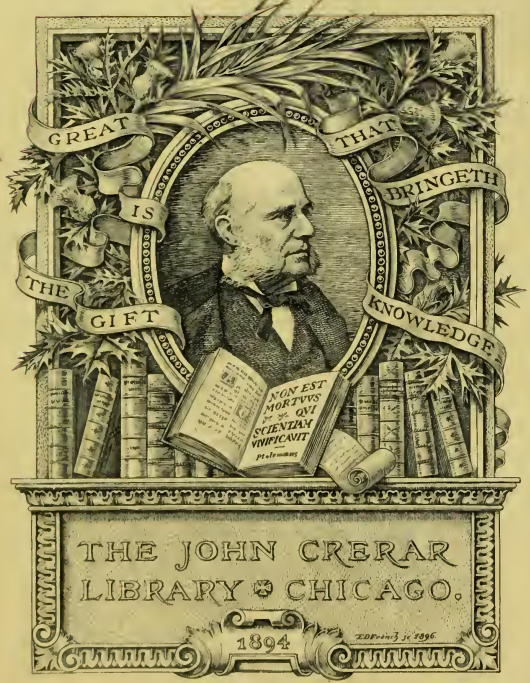


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JOURNAL

VOLUME II.

CONTAINING

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EDITED BY

CHARLES H. HUNT,

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AND

JOHN J. OGLE,

Director of Technical Instruction.

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Notes on Books New and Old

THE emphasis of passing events on the Imperialism of Britain should draw attention to an admirable series of books, entitled the "Builders of Great Britain," some of which have lately been acquired for the Library. The life of that wonderful clerk in the East India Company's service who rose to fame as *Lord Clive* is written by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot. The famous Bristol explorers, *John and Sebastian Cabot*, are the subjects of a volume by C. R. Beazley. *Sir Walter Raleigh* is the theme of M. A. S. Hume, who in his treatment of it has added attraction to one of the most attractive subjects of biography.

* * *

The hero of the defence of Mafeking, Colonel Baden-Powell, is the author of three books lately acquired: *The Matabele Campaign*, published in 1897; the *Downfall of Prempeh*, 1898, and a little book on *Scouting*. No doubt many readers will like to read one or more of them. These previous efforts raise high hopes of a thrilling narrative from his pen when the Boer War is over.

* * *

To our list of books on South Africa, in Vol. I. pp. 122-125, may now be added Carter's *Narrative of the Boer War* [1880-81], and Rider Haggard's *The Last Boer War*. A small book on *Our Living Generals*, by A. Temple, is calculated to inspire confidence in the heart of any reader of its brief biographies of Roberts, Buller, White, Kitchener, Wood and others. Besides Theal's *History of South Africa*, the library now has the two-volume work of research by that author, entitled: *South Africa under the Dutch East India Company (1652-1795.)*

* * *

Fifty years of the history of the Republic in South Africa (1795-1845) begins where the work of Theal just mentioned leaves off. Judging from the remarks in the Appendix, the attitude of the Briton to the Boer has often been anything but praiseworthy.

* * *

Home-travellers would do well to peruse two excellent books by A. H. Norway, *Highways and Byways in Devon and Cornwall*, and a similar one on *Yorkshire*.

Among fine works of travel now in the library may be mentioned Mrs. Bishop's *Yangtze Valley and Beyond;* Fitzgerald's *Climbs in the New Zealand Alps*, and the *Highest Andes.* By the way, readers of Alpine books should be well satisfied with what the library now contains on this subject. Baring-Gould's *Deserts of Southern France*, though not very recent, is very good, and Wood's *In the Valley of the Rhone* may also be mentioned.

* * *

A successful man's survey of life is always interesting; hence W. E. H. Lecky's *Map of Life: conduct and character*, will appeal to the thoughtful.

* * *

A good book to take up at odd moments is James Payn's *Backwater of Life*, a volume of essays.



Thomas Hughes

* * *

The public interest in temperance and its own powerful character will ensure attention to J. A. Steuart's *Wine on the Lees*, a study in fiction of a real aspect of unwholesome life.

* * *

Children and young folk will find something new to their taste by borrowing, from the list of books added, any of those marked with an asterisk (*).

* * *

The books entered after the names of Guy Boothby, E. F. Benson, G. B. Burgin, J. Bloundelle-Burton, B. L. Farjeon, G. A. Henty, Maurice Hewlett, Maurus Jokai, David Lyall, J. E. Muddock, E. Phillpots, W. Pett Ridge, Sienkiewicz, Gordon Stables, Halliwell Sutcliffe, H. G. Wells, "John Strange Winter," and I. Zangwill need no bush. Here is fiction for the most egregious appetite, and to suit the most epicurean taste.

* * *

Quiet people will enjoy *More Pot-pourri from a Surrey Garden*, by Mrs. Earle; Cricketers will revel in W. G. Grace's *Reminiscences;* Young Electricians will scan Fahie's *History of Wireless Telegraphy, 1838-1899*, with interest; men of the study will turn over Frederic Harrison's last volume of essays, and delight in his pleasant flowing style, while discoursing on *Tennyson*, *Ruskin*, *Mill*, and others.

W. S. Churchill's *River War, the re-conquest of the Soudan,* gives probably all an ordinary reader cares to know about our last considerable war. Sir Herbert Maxwell's *Life of Wellington* is another military work whose issue was looked out for with great expectations by the military public. Several other good works on military characters or military operations will be found in our list.

* * *



T. A. Browne "*Rolf Boldrewood*"

* * *

Extra copies of Fitzgerald's *The Transvaal from Within,* and Kipling's *Barrack Room Ballads,* have had to be obtained to meet the demand.

* * *

The autobiography of the preacher at the Temple in Holborn, the veteran *Dr. Joseph Parker,* may be recommended for the Sunday and week-day reading of Christian men.

From King Orry to Queen Victoria gives in brief the history of Manxland. It is written by E. Callow, and may be recommended.

* * *

The editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post* has a pleasant way of speaking and writing about everything, as becomes a journalist, hence Sir Edward Russell's *That reminds me*—should be specially welcome to tired business men who want a light but not frivolous book for leisure reading.

* * *

The cult of Robert Louis Stevenson is probably overdone, but his *Letters to his family and friends* should reveal to many a new reader a character which was undoubtedly generous and otherwise fine.

* * *

Among fine works recently added to the Reference Library one may mention Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages.* Like the great work of Racinet on Historical costume, this may well be consulted by dressmakers in search of costumes for fancy dress balls; and Shaw has the advantage over Racinet that the explanations are in English not in French.

* * *

A book of drawings by Charles Keene, edited by J. Pennell, is sure of a favorable reception from lovers of beautiful line drawing.

Our Illustrations

The famous firm of Macmillan & Co. has again come to our aid with the loan of illustrations. The portraits are of the late venerable Judge Hughes, author of *Tom Brown's Schooldays* and *Vacation Rambles*, a writer of fine ideals, whose fame needs no trumpeting; and the charming Australian writer Mr. T. A. Browne, better known as "Rolf Boldrewood." Macmillan's sixpenny issue of *Robbery under Arms* has made the latter writer known in many a new home, but our catalogue shows a long list of other works from his pen, and all of them good. It is fine in these days of Imperial unity to get in touch with the Antipodes through such writings. The Bird picture is from the volume by A. H. Evans, in the Cambridge Natural History dealing with *Birds.* This series of books is quite the best of its kind now published. The Kagu is a native of New Caledonia.

News and Notes

The Town Council has recently approved a scheme for building a **branch reading room, book delivery station and public baths,** and the making of a public garden in Marsh Lane, near the corner of Salisbury Road—a public hall is also to be built over the reading room. Sketch plans were submitted to the Council and an outlay of £5,000 on the scheme approved.

* * *

It is to be wished that more attention were paid by students in the Technical School to the **home work** set them by their teachers. About 200 post cards calling attention to neglect have been sent out lately. As the examinations draw near it becomes increasingly necessary to attend to this method of reviewing what is learnt and of fixing it in the memory. It must not be imagined, however, that home work is neglected by all. Many students are very praiseworthy in their attention thereto, and from experience and observation we can predict that these students will come out well in the examinations.

* * *

Mr. **J. F. Gill,** Derby Scholar, and Mr. **J. H. Sinclair,** Pickup Scholar, old students of our school, have done well in the Christmas terminal examinations at University College. Mr. **W. E. M. Curnock,** another old student of the school, is also doing well there. Mr. **J. I. Scott,** of Merton College, Oxford, a former student here, has lately added another scholarship to his attainments. It is of £50 per annum, and given by the Grocers' Company. All these old scholars have our sincere congratulations.

* * *

The **Free Lectures** have been a source of great pleasure to many on Tuesday evenings during the winter. One person on leaving the Town Hall the other evening remarked that they "got better and better." Grumbling is not agreeable, but many who habitually come late might be a little earlier. Early attendance adds to one's own and others' comfort, and improves the lecture by setting the lecturer more at ease from the interruptions of squeaking boots and shuffling chairs.

* * *

The **Reading Lists** issued on the subjects of the lectures have been much praised by lecturers and others. Borrowers at the library would do well to keep old ones by them to refer to when they are choosing books for their after instruction.

MUSEUM NOTES

Insects—On the evening of December 9th last, the Curator delivered the third of this season's addresses to teachers. As usual the electric lantern, operated by Mr. J. H. Hort, illustrated his remarks.

The principal points in *the structure of an insect* were made clear by reference to the Dragon-fly ; the body almost divided into three, the jointed legs—three pairs of them, attached to the middle section of the body ; the peculiar openings called trachea at the sides of the body, which are lined with a kind of spiral spring or continuous fibre and through which the insect breathes ; the mouth parts with jaws, working not up and down like ours, but sideways (or else adapted to the sucking of juices and honey from flowers, as in butterflies), were mentioned as characteristic of insects.

Comparison was made with other insect-like creatures, as the *peripatus* and the spider with their different limbs and other features.

The mouth parts of the Bee and the Butterfly with the folding parts of the former, and the rolled-up jaws of the latter insect, were illustrated and explained.

The legs of Bees and their uses introduced the connection between the visits of insects to flowers and the ripening of fruit.

The *classification* of insects was fitly illustrated by many slides. The usual names of the larger classes are formed from the Greek and refer to peculiarities of the wings in perfect insects, but in most of the groups there are included some insects which are different from the main instances of their group in their wing-structure or absence of it.

The *Aptera* include the springtails which spoil the florists' best blooms.

The *Orthoptera* may be represented by the earwig. There are three main divisions here, the Runners (cockroach), the Walkers (insects which imitate the form of leaves), the Leapers (locusts, crickets, &c.)

The *Neuroptera* include Dragon-flies, among the most beautiful of insect forms, and White Ants, most prolific creatures which build mounds several feet high and destroy thousands of pounds' worth of timber structures every year in Africa.

The *Lepidoptera* or Moths and Butterflies are very well known. Their life history from egg to caterpillar, then to cocoon or chrysalis, and finally to flying insect, is very interesting.

The *Coleoptera* is the name for the different kinds of beetles. The Bootle Museum has a very fine European collection containing many thousands of specimens. Many of these too, are very beautiful.

The *Hemiptera* includes smother-flies, plant-bugs and plant-lice.

The *Diptera* or two-winged flies are not so much studied as butterflies, but the life-history of some of these creatures is a fairy tale of wonder. The Ox-warble, the Horse bot-fly, the gall-flies, and the Daddy long legs, are all near cousins of the common house fly.

The *Hymenoptera* include bees and ants besides wasps ; and lastly the common flea is put in the class *Aphaniptera.*

The immense *number and variety* of insects is appalling and any careful student of one group is almost bound to make new discoveries. Though in some sections the British insects have been fully studied as to their forms and varieties, probably no section has been exhaustively treated as to the habits and life-histories of its members.

Plants—The fourth address (December 18th) of the series was on Plants. It is impossible in the space at our disposal to give an adequate summary. The structure of the flower, the fertilisation of flowers, the habits of growth, parasites, the phenomena of sensitiveness, the fly-catching and pitcher plants, mountain, desert, and tropical plants were subjects touched upon, rather with the view of arousing curiosity than of satisfying it.

Any one of these divisions is sufficient of itself for an interesting lecture.

Among the illustrations shown were orchids, cuckoo-pint, the great Javan parasite called *Rafflesia*, some root parasites from English meadows, the mistletoe growing on its host-plant, the dodder, mountain willows and pines no larger than a roadside herb, switch plants and other leafless forms from the deserts, lianes, bamboo thickets, mangroves from swamps, and climbing palms of the tropical regions.

Mammals—The evening of January 23rd, was given to the subject of Mammals. Only the barest outline can be given of this address. Mammals were compared with Fishes, Amphibians (as the frog) Reptiles and Birds, and points of agreement and of difference noted.

What is a Mammal? It is a vertebrate animal with a four-chambered heart with a particular arrangement of the aortic arch over the left bronchus, it has a diaphragm, and is warm blooded ; the outer surface produces hair (not feathers, nor scales, nor is it naked wholly). The female possesses milk-glands and there are certain well-marked peculiarities of the jaw, and of the connection between the base of the skull and the top of the back-bone. Mammals always possess fore-limbs and their teeth form the best part for separating them into classes.

In *size* Mammals vary from the Harvest Mouse to the Rorqual Whale which has been found 80 feet in length and weighing 80 tons. Some mammals burrow like the mole, some inhabit trees like the monkey and squirrel, some fly like the bats, and some live in the sea, like the manatee and the dolphin.

The *uses* of Mammals are various and very important. As draught animals, for food, for clothing of leather or fur, for use and decoration in ivory bone and horn and for provision of oils and scents they are commercially most valuable to man.

A list of the principal kinds with representative animals must conclude this account.

Monotremes: The Duck-bill.

Marsupials, Opossums, Bandicoot, Phalangers. With a few exceptions in America, these classes are confined to the Australian region.

Edentates, The Sloth, the Pangolin, the Aard-vark.

Sirenia, the Manatee and Dugong (aquatic).

Hoofed Animals, the Tapir, the Hyrax, the Elephant, the Hippopotamus, the Llama, the Giraffe.

Rodents, the Squirrels, Porcupines and Hares.

Whales and Dolphins.

Beasts of Prey—(a) The Jungle Cat, the Bear, the Racoon, (b) the Seals.

Insectivores—The Hedgehog, the Mole, the Shrew.

Bats—The Flying Fox, the Bat, the Vampire.

Primates—The Aye-Aye, the Marmoset, the Ourang-Outang, the Gorilla.

The variety of form and habit it will be observed is very great, but as a whole the Mammals are much less numerous than many other great classes of animals. They cannot compare with the Birds, or Fishes, or Insects for example.

Mammals are the most complex and, Evolutionists say, the most recent animals on the face of the earth.

Corals, Sea-Anemones and other lowly forms of animal life—The last address of the series was delivered on February 12th. It is rather difficult to give a useful summary in brief space of this address. The meaning of the living cell of protoplasm and the resemblance between *the simplest forms* of animal and vegetable life were dwelt upon. The almost formless *Amoeba*, the shell-secreting rhizopods, many beautifully symmetrical Reticularians and Radiolarians were mentioned and views of some of them shown. *A step higher*—the Infusorians possess a limiting membrane and a definite point of ingress for food but still no stomach. At some stage in their life they have a whip-like lash or fringe of vibrating hairs, and they move about freely. One of them is responsible for the phosphorescence of the sea at certain times. Most of the creatures already named are so small that several can lie abreast on the edge of a dull razor.

The *Sponges* are more complex in their structure though still very simple. It is necessary to study very young specimens to make out the nature of the system of canals running through their interior and the other cavities therein. Water is constantly flowing in at some openings carrying nourishment to the sponge and out at others. Inside are many vibrating hairs assisting the water along the passages. Most sponges also produce curious small spikes of various and beautiful shapes, which may be shaken in thousands out of a new sponge, but require to be examined through a microscope.

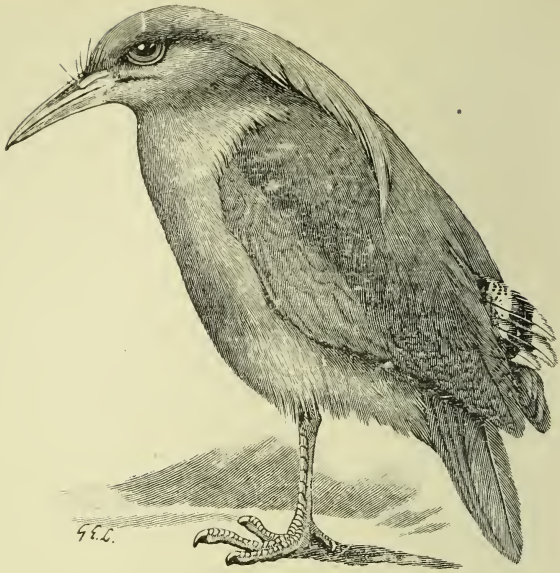
The *Coelenterates* have a distinct body-cavity, but are yet very simple in their build. The greater part of them live together in colonies. The Fresh Water Hydra is a green or brown thing found in ponds and streams and may be about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. It adheres to stems of plants sometimes and might be mistaken for a piece of the stem itself unless watched. It has a mouth at the top with a circlet of feelers around, by which it assists the motion of the water to its mouth, and the feelers are armed with small coiled up darts in their cell substance which it can release at will and by which it paralyses its minute prey. Anemones and Corals are more elaborate animals of the same general type. Corals are aggregated together and secrete or form a basis of chalky or stony matter which is familiarly called coral (white or red), but which is only the skeleton of the real coral, a living creature possessing tentacles and an interior cavity, a mouth and an appetite. Anemones are a sort of enlarged and individual coral animal which does not produce "Coral."

Hydroid Zoophytes at one stage of their life are like a compound fresh water hydra and their history is very interesting. They look like plants or sea-weeds but some bud-like heads break away and live a life like a medusa or jelly fish, grow spores or eggs which they let fall and these grow up into branch-like stocks again, with hydra-like heads having a mouth, interior cavity, and feelers, and at certain times producing the bud-like growths referred to above.

The *Echinoderms* are a step higher in the scale of life than the Coelenterates; they have an alimentary canal, or food-cavity, as well as a general body-cavity which contains various special organs. They have also a wonderful system of water-tube feet by which they crawl about. They are radially arranged as to their parts (not bilaterally like a worm). This class includes Starfishes, Brittle Stars, Crinoids (a sort of stalked Brittle Star), Sea Urchins, and Sea Cucumbers.

The Museum contains many excellent specimens (in spirit or mounted dry) of different forms.

Several groups of scholars have, since the lectures were delivered, visited the Museum with their teachers for further study of the matters dealt with. Prizes have been offered to the Public Elementary Schools for the best essays sent in on these subjects. A fair number of essays have been sent in from the following elementary schools:—Christ Church, St. John's and Bedford Road and Gray Street Board Schools.



The Kagu

"Though formerly the Kagu was not rare in its native island, it is now restricted to the wilder portions, where it is to be met with among the rocks of craggy ravines or near stagnant waters, sleeping throughout the day and issuing from its concealment towards evening. It walks quickly, yet in a stately manner often coming to a standstill or crouching and remaining motionless for a long period, but it can also run rapidly with the head and neck outstretched, and the body carried after the manner of a Rail. The habits in confinement, however, make it somewhat doubtful whether the bird is as nocturnal as is asserted, for in the daytime it is quick and lively in its motions, chasing its fellow-captives, dancing round with the tip of its outspread wing or tail held fast in its bill, tossing about dry leaves or pieces of paper, spreading out its wings and thrusting its beak into the ground, kicking with its legs, and finally tumbling about as if in a fit. The note is guttural and rattling, or almost a scream ; the food consists of molluscs, worms and insects, sought from among the grass or in crannies, while the bill is often plunged into the soil, and worms pulled out, shaken and swallowed. When in quest of food the bird often paws the earth with gentle strokes, and snails are usually beaten upon the ground to break the shell. It will bathe in captivity, and is said to like wet weather in its native haunts. The nest is unknown, but eggs laid at the Zoological Society's Gardens in London are reddish buff with brown and grey markings, and recall those of the Woodcock or Corncrake."—From A. H. Evans' *Birds*.

A Splendid Book of Reference

DR. HODGKIN'S "ITALY AND HER INVADERS"

This book, as now completed, contains in eight volumes the history of Italy, and in some measure of Europe also, during the 351 years which elapsed between the death of Julian and the death of Charlemagne. [The complete work is now on our Reference Library shelves.]

It thus to a certain extent traverses the same ground as Gibbon's *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, and may seem on superficial examination to be under the obvious disadvantage of challenging comparison with that monumental work. Dr. Hodgkin has, however, by varying his point of view, effectually shielded himself from the imputation of any such presumptuous rivalry. Whereas Gibbon takes for his subject the whole *Orbis Romanus*, and follows the fortunes of all the nations comprising it, Eastern as well as Western, for fourteen eventful centuries, including Saracen Caliphs and Turkish Sultans among the many figures of his splendid panorama, Dr. Hodgkin has undertaken the humbler duty of describing only the successive invasions of Italy during the much shorter period above referred to. His title, however, is *Italy and Her Invaders*, and he has endeavoured to bring before his readers with sufficient fullness the history of all the great barbarian nations by whom Italy was successively overrun between the fifth and the eighth centuries. Thus the Visigoths, the Huns, the Vandals, the Ostrogoths, the Lombards and the Franks, pass successively in review before him. Having traced the history of some of these nations from infancy up to manhood he seems to become interested in their fate, and the reader is sometimes uncertain whether his sympathies are not being enlisted on behalf of the invaders rather than the invaded. This is partly true of the Visigoths—Alaric and Ataulfus—whose stories are related in the first volume, but the partiality is more clearly seen in the case of Theodoric the Ostrogoth, who after all came into Italy rather as a liberator than a conqueror. That great prince, whose life and reign are very fully described in the third volume may perhaps be considered the central figure of the whole history.

But in the fourth volume the Imperial general Belisarius appears upon the scene. The marvellous campaigns in which he restored the authority of the empire in Italy, especially his long and brilliant defence of Rome itself against overwhelming Gothic hosts, are told, often in the very words of his literary *aide-de-camp* Procopius ; and here, though the author has no love for the character of Belisarius' master Justinian, his admiration for the hero himself seems almost to make him unfaithful to his Ostrogothic friends.

In the fifth and sixth volumes a much more difficult task is attempted. The Lombards are perhaps the least interesting and the least attractive of all the invaders of Italy, and though the picturesque Sagas of their great national historian Paulus Diaconus sometimes brighten up the historian's narrative, both the author and his readers have often to regret the loss of such a guide, so skilful a writer, and one so versed in the ways of camps and courts, as the Byzantine Procopius.

The last two volumes are practically the history of Charlemagne and his father as far as their dealings with Italy are concerned; and here we have again to thank a literary courtier, Einhard, Charles' secretary, for some of the most life-like touches in the picture. Side by side with the development of the Frankish power which culminated in the proclamation of Charles the Great as Emperor of Rome, another change was silently but steadily going forward, the transformation of the Bishop of Rome into a sovereign prince. This process, generally called the foundation of the Temporal Power of the Pope, is traced with considerable detail in the concluding volumes.

It will interest Dr. Hodgkin's readers to be informed of the circumstances in which the idea of writing this history first occurred to the author. A residence of some months in the Riviera in the year 1868, and again in 1870, accompanied by visits to Florence and Rome, awakened in his mind a vivid interest in Italian history. It was, however, at first the period of the Renaissance, the figures of the Medici, of Pico della Mirandola, and of Savonarola and some of their contemporaries by which he was most attracted. He proposed to himself to write a short popular history of Italy which would include this period. Muratori's great collection of *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores* was purchased, and the earlier volumes were diligently perused. The fascination of the study of a great historical period in the original authorities was strongly felt. That awful cataclysm—the subversion of the great world-empire of Rome—seemed to be a worthier subject of study than the squabbles of the French and the Spanish kings for the possession of Naples and Milan. The poems of Claudian, the letters of Apollinaris Sidonius, the 'Consolation' of Boethius, were carefully studied. Reading Vulfila's translation of the Bible into Gothic, the author—as Dr. Hodgkin himself has since said—seemed to breathe the very atmosphere of the camp of Alaric. Pallmann, Papencordt, Dahn, Waitz, and many other German authors by their monographs guided the historian's labours, and in many a delightful journey he explored the cities and the battle-fields of Italy in order to describe them to his readers in the next *livraison* of his history.

From these various causes it has come to pass that the popular history of mediæval and modern Italy in three volumes, which was in the author's mind when he began to write in the year 1873, has been transformed into a history in eight volumes, the writing of which has occupied twenty-six years, and which only brings down the story to the threshold of the Middle Ages. Dr. Hodgkin hopes that some younger hand will now "take up the arduous tale" and describe with similar detail the chaotic centuries between Charles and Hildebrand and the glorious dawn of the great Italian Republics.

One point to which Dr. Hodgkin has paid great attention is the description of the chief authorities on which his narrative is founded. If the reading of history is to be anything else than a pleasing pastime, it is desirable that the reader should be accurately informed of the degree of trustworthiness of the various original writers upon whom the modern author relies. The compiling historian is in fact like a commissioner sent to inquire into some event of public importance, reporting the facts to the Government which employs him. How can he discharge this duty in a satisfactory manner unless he puts before his superior the quality of the evidence on which his report is founded; that is, in the case of the historian, the exact dates of the original authorities consulted, their degree of nearness to the times about which they write, the probability that they possessed accurate information, the presence or absence of a spirit of partisanship which might seriously affect their credibility? All these facts are doubtless present to the minds of all our great compiling historians, but they are somewhat too apt to assume that they are also present to the minds of their readers, and thus sometimes fail to give them the needful guidance. It is in order to supply this defect that Dr. Hodgkin has prefixed to each considerable section of his history a statement, sometimes a rather elaborate statement, of the authorities upon whom he relies. It is probable that these introductory indices are cautiously avoided by the 'general reader,' but it is believed that real students will find them as useful, though not otherwise so attractive, as any portion of the whole work. The authorities mentioned in these introductory indices number no fewer than 245.

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[N.B.—The "*Periodical*" is sent post free to anybody on application to the Editor, Oxford University Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, London, E. C.]

A Valuable Gift to the Museum

In commemoration of his long connection with the town and its government as Councillor, Alderman and Mayor, Mr. James Webster, J.P. has presented a beautiful oil-painting to the Museum, and it has been duly installed in the small and slowly-growing permanent collection of pictures in the Museum. This work of art is entitled "A Cornish Solitude," and it is from the brush of Mr. J. H. C. Millar. A steep rocky cove with a stack of rock grandly rising in the midst and flowing waves of depth and clearness extreme, with a suggestion of melancholy from a dark cloud in the background, relieved withal by white and gray gulls, are the chief features of the scene depicted. This is the most important gift to the Museum since that of Mr. Poulsom in the opening year, 1887.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

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Chamber's Journal. '98-99... 19019
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Wood (C. W.) In the Valley of the Rhone. '99 15646

"Yorke (Curtis")" *Mrs. S. Richmond Lee.* Jocelyn Erroll ... 12260

Zangwill (I.) 'They that walk in darkness' ; Ghetto tragedies 12293

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

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Harleian Miscellany: a collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining pamphlets and tracts...found in the late Earl of Oxford's Library. 8v. 4to. 1746-53.
Heckethorn (C. W.) The printers of Basle in the XV. and XVI. Centuries. 4to. '97
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Thiers (L. A.) History of the consulate and the empire of France under Napoleon. 12v. '93-94

United States Government Publications—

Annual Report of the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey... 1896-97 by C. D. Walcott. 6v. la. 8vo. '97-98

Annual Report of the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey... 1897-98 by C. D. Walcott. Parts 1, 4 and 6. la. 8vo. '98-99.

Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom. 1900

Young (C. A.) The Sun (I.S.S.) '95

The Quoit-Thrower

Among the portraits of Greek Sculpture placed in the Art Room of the Museum one of the most striking is that of the DISCOBULUS or QUOIT-THROWER. The following remarks on Myron, the Sculptor of that work, are taken from Upcott's *Introduction to Greek Sculpture*:—

'Myron seems to have devoted himself almost exclusively to athletic statues, statues in which the dominant motive is the forcible realisation of a situation, and animal statues. His bronze cow is the subject of innumerable epigrams, as being so like a living animal that the cowherd tries to drive it off, or that it must be a real cow with a bronze skin, or a bronze cow with a living soul, and others similarly pointed. An epigram on his celebrated statue of Ladas, the runner, hits off this power of vivid and realistic presentation of life—the sculptor has "graved in the whole body the hope of the crown." There is a bronze statuette of Marsyas in the British Museum, believed to be copied from a group of his representing Athena with Marsyas; a marble replica is in the Lateran Museum at Rome. But the most familiar of Myron's works is the Quoit-Thrower, of which many copies remain which correspond generally with one another, and with the description of Lucian—"the quoit-player, who is stooping forward in attitude to throw, twisting his body round toward the hand that holds the quoit, half-crouching on one leg and looking ready to spring up as he makes his cast"—except that in the majority of the marble copies (British Museum and Vatican, Rome) the head is turned to the ground before him, whereas in a replica in the Lancelotti Palace at Rome the head is rightly turned round towards the quoit-hand.'

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. II—No. 10 JUNE 1900

Notes on Books, New and Old

READERS imbued with a love and pride of their native land will find much stimulating reading in Mr. W. H. Fitchett's *How England Saved Europe*. The author relies for his history upon the scientific historians, and sets himself the task of re-casting their narratives into vivid pictorial descriptions of epoch-making incidents in naval and military history. To this work he brings an opulent imagination, a faculty for seeing clearly the dramatic possibilities of an episode and a rich facile style.

* * *



Mr. Egerton Castle.

Thanks to the courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., we are enabled to present our readers with a portrait of Mr. Egerton Castle, the brilliant novelist, several of whose works are in the Library. The gifted author above-named, who is publisher and part proprietor of the *Liverpool Mercury*, is related by marriage to "M. E. Francis" the distinguished "North Countree" novelist.

* * *

One of the most popular novels of the hour is Miss Mary Johnston's *By Order of the Company*. It treats of Virginia in the days of James I. of England, and the successor of the sovereign who gave her name to the state. The author was born at Buchanan, in Virginia.

* * *

Professor Masson's *Chatterton: a biography*, gives an excellent account of the marvellous boy poet and his strange career.

Readers who are watching the turn of events in South Africa will follow with interest Mr. Bennett Burleigh's account of *The Natal Campaign*. His wide experience of war, gathered in many a campaign in almost every quarter of the world, his intimate knowledge of military detail, his sound judgment and picturesque style, have won for him considerable popularity, which his interesting book is likely to enhance.

* * *

Some interesting biographical studies are contained in Miss Rosa N. Carey's *Twelve Good Women of the XIXth Century*. A better book could not be found to impress true womanly qualities, especially upon a younger generation.

* * *

In *The Unchanging East*, by Mr. R. Barr, we have a brisk and cheerfully written volume of experiences of travel in Egypt, Tripoli, the Holy Land, etc. The absence of dates and geographical information will not, perhaps, be resented by those to whom the book appeals.

* * *

To those who follow the progress of missions with sympathy, *Pioneering on the Congo*, by Mr. W. H. Bentley, will be simply fascinating. Merchants, too, who are interested in the African trade, will find many significant facts and shrewd observations ; and travellers and settlers in tropical countries may also glean many sagacious hints for the guarding of health. The work is capitally illustrated.

* * *

The Modern Safety Bicycle, by Mr. H. A. Garratt, is a very useful and practical hand-book. The work is fully illustrated with diagrams, and should prove of service to those of our readers who cycle.

* * *

Some notable fiction occurs in our list under the following names :— M. Bird, " R. Boldrewood," R. Buchanan, E. Castle, R. W. Chambers, M. Cholmondeley, E. T. Fowler, F. Gras, " Maxwell Gray," E. T. Heddle, A. W. Marchmont, R. Masson, F. M. Peard and M. Sutherland.

* * *

Mr. Winston Churchill, the author of *Savrola*, is in his element when he tells of war and warlike deeds. His description of fights both by sea and land are remarkably vivid and picturesque. It is a story well told, and should commend itself to all admirers of a spirited narrative.

* * *

Parson Kelly, by Mr. A. E. W. Mason and Mr. Andrew Lang, is an engrossing Jacobite Romance ; it revels in plot and mystery, its heroes are brave, impulsive Irishmen, and it treats of swashbuckling times. Readers will find the book distinctly successful.

The untimely decease of G. W. Steevens lends a pathetic interest to his unfinished record *From Capetown to Ladysmith*. The closing chapter of the book leaves upon the reader the strong impression of a most remarkable personality, in which it is hardly possible to say which was the most potent factor, the easy scholarship which marked his work throughout, the swift vivid impressions which he set forth in the clearest and most vigorous word painting, or the genial friendship which characterised the whole of his too short career.

* * *



Mr. A. W. Marchmont.

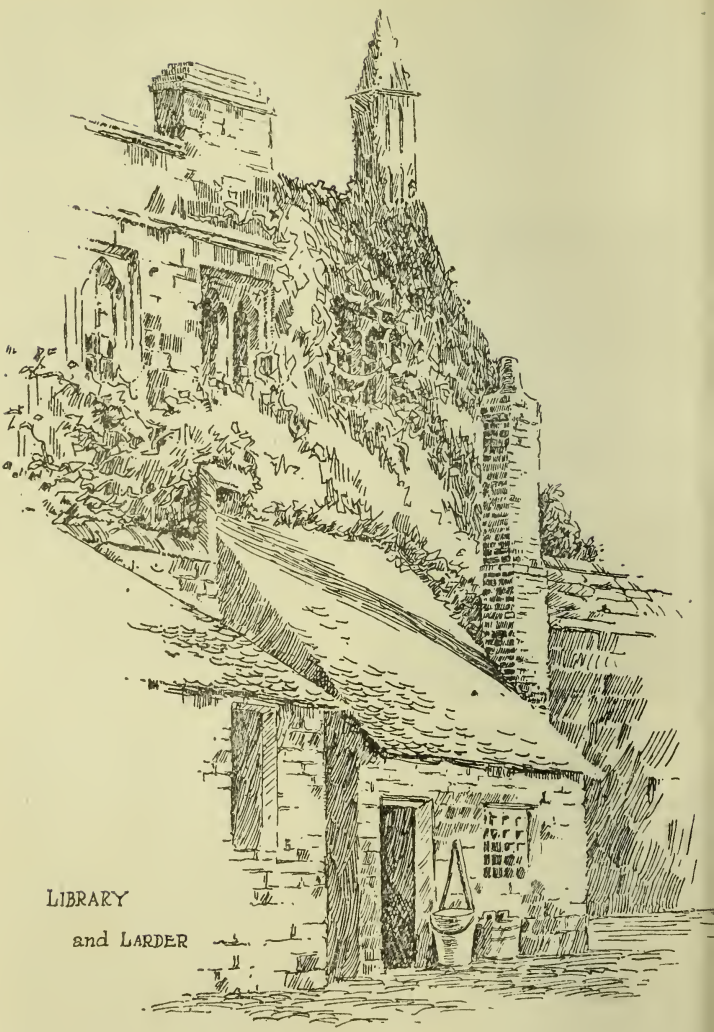
We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. for the portrait of Mr. A. W. Marchmont, the weaver of thrilling romances. His *By Right of Sword*, which occurs in our list of recent additions, is full of interest and excitement from the first page to the last, and it displays a wealth of invention which does the greatest credit to its author's skill.

* * *

Students of French history will derive much pleasure from Mr. I. de Saint-Amand's *Louis Napoleon and Mademoiselle de Montijo*. It recounts Napoleon's childhood, and goes over the various political movements which agitated France while he was growing up. It picturesquely narrates the incidents of his unsuccessful strokes for power at Strasburg and Boulogne, follows him through his captivity in the fort of Ham, and tells of his final triumph and *coup d'état*. The picture given of the luxurious court life at Compiégne has a peculiarly historical value, as the author was himself a spectator of the scenes enacted there. His record of Mdlle. de Montijo's childhood and maidenhood is of enthralling interest. It may be pronounced the most sympathetic episode in a narrative of unflagging charm.

* * *

Mr. Edwin Glasgow, M.A. (Victoria), son of R. J. Glasgow, Esq., J.P., an old and esteemed resident of this Borough, has recently issued through Messrs. Methuen & Co., a charming series of drawings of Wadham College, Oxford. Thanks to the courtesy of the publishers, and the kind permission of the author, we are enabled to reproduce one of these picturesque sketches in our present number.



WADHAM COLLEGE

Technical School Notes

The examinations in Science and Art which have just been concluded were not quite so well attended as in 1899, the total of individual papers worked being about 380, nearly 40 less than last year. Some of our former students entered the examinations and took a large number of papers in competition for national scholarships, these of course are not reckoned in the figures stated above ; but any success they may attain will be largely due to their earlier training in the Bootle Technical School.

* * *

The New Technical School Building is to be opened by Lord Derby, in September. The Committee are earnestly considering plans for the extension of the evening school work, and for the establishment of a day Intermediate School for boys from 12 years of age who can enter for a three years' course of thorough-going education of the modern type. A School of Art with a thoroughly expert Art Master is also to be established, and both day and evening classes will be held.

* * *

The Intermediate School will have the advantage of the finest laboratories, short of University rank, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, both for Chemistry and Physics, the latter subject including Electricity, Mechanics, Optics, Acoustics, &c. In these laboratories each boy who enters the School will receive a thorough grounding in experimental science, a fine basis for a super-structure in after years of technical and trade knowledge.

* * *

A Wood-work Shop and an Engineering Workshop will also be available for manual instruction, the latter, however, will probably only be used, so far as the day school is concerned, by boys of 15 or 16 in their third year's work.

* * *

The third year's work will probably be specialised in two directions, one group of boys intended for higher industrial pursuits taking an engineering or building course ; and another intended for commercial life, taking a course including book-keeping, business method, commercial history, &c.

Through the School a broad stream of literary culture will be turned, and this will be possible by excluding the classical languages, Latin and Greek, which, however excellent in themselves and as training for professional life, as a preparation for commercial and industrial life are inferior to those Sciences which develop powers of accurate observation, and the reasoning and inventive faculties. At least one foreign language will be taught, and drawing will be done in the Art School by all the boys of the Intermediate School.

* * *

It is hoped to start this department of the Municipal Technical School in January next. A moderate fee will probably be adopted for Bootle residents. Many parents will doubtless await further developments with interest.

Report on Examination for "Reid" Prize.

I have much pleasure in forwarding herewith results of the Examination, the following being the marks obtained by the three candidates—maximum 120 :—

Leevers, F. W.	...	...	...	82
Barclay, W.	...	...	...	33
Bell, J. A.	...	..	...	28

The successful candidate has done a most creditable paper and is in every way worthy of the prize.

In the case of the other two candidates, although they have obtained comparatively low marks, it is pleasing to note that in the questions they have attempted they have shown a very good knowledge of the subject. Taking into account the fact that you have not a special class in Graphic Statics the result must be regarded as very satisfactory.

J. WEMYSS ANDERSON,
A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech E.

Notice to Our Readers

The Bootle Free Library, Museum and Technical School Journal

is now issued under the joint editorship of Mr. Jno. J. Ogle, and Mr. Chas. H. Hunt. The former treats of matters appertaining to the Municipal Technical School and the development of technical and secondary education in the Borough, and the latter deals with the work of the Free Library and Museum.

A Crosby Novelist

"M. E. Francis" (*Mrs. Blundell*)

The collection of simple and pathetic tales which introduced "M. E. Francis" to the public as a writer of fiction, had no difficulty in finding their way to the hearts of their readers; and when the book reached the "North Countree" folk, they were not slow to discover that they had had "a chiel among them" who had taken notes, and "prented" them. But M. E. Francis had nothing to fear when her identity became known in secluded Crosby—the Thornleigh of her book. She had written about a place and people whom she intimately knew; but in a manner so sweet and human, that it seemed as if she had paid a gracious compliment to both when she selected them for delineation.

One or two of the tales which appeared originally in *Longman's*, attracted the attention of readers of that magazine, and when the volume containing the collection of twelve tales was brought out in 1893, by Osgood McIlvaine & Co., it was cordially received by the public, and favourably noticed by the press; but it would indeed have left a stigma upon the taste of English readers if these idyllic sketches of a secluded spot in the North Country had been allowed to perish at their birth.

In reply to my question, "And where exactly is the North Country village?" Mrs. Francis said:—

"Thornleigh stands for Crosby, and I might with truth call it an oasis in the midst of a great commercial desert, were it not that desert does not apply to a huge industrial community. Crosby is a quiet spot lying between Liverpool and Southport, and so untouched is it by the turmoil of the outer world, that you feel as if a hundred miles separated you from the mainsprings of active life, if not from civilisation itself."

"From a very early period in my acquaintance," Mrs. Francis continued, "I longed to write about it, as it seemed to me that the little community of its inhabitants was essentially original. The people kept up many quaint old customs, and they are, not apparently, but absolutely, unconscious of the din of the struggle for existence going on just outside their bounds."

"Had you always lived in the country?" I asked.

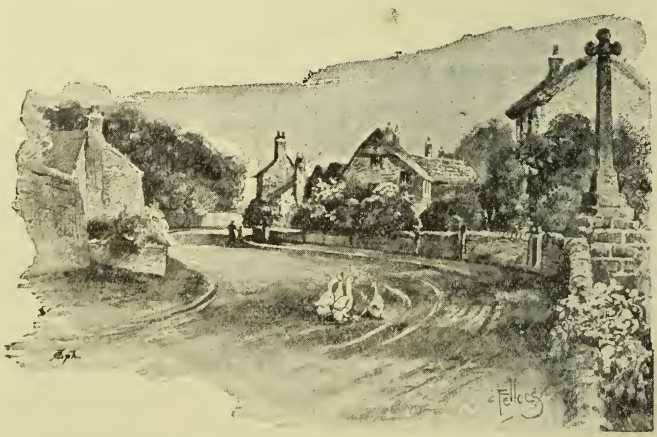
"Not in England; my home was in Ireland before my marriage, and coming as I did to Crosby from a place where the relations of landlord and tenant had become strained almost to breaking point, I was much struck by the absolute and whole-hearted devotion of the people of Crosby to their 'Squire,' and it was never more forcibly shown than at the time of his death. Although he did not die in their midst, every man, woman and child mourned for him as though he were their own kin, and when he was brought home the men of the place would willingly, had it been possible, have carried him to his resting place in the churchyard."

"I suppose Crosby has been honoured by the presence of the tourist since its identity with Thornleigh became known?"

"Yes; a few pilgrims cycle over from Liverpool or Southport now and then; but I fear," Mrs. Francis added, laughing, "that the majority of the visitors look upon the place as overrated, as there is not an alehouse to be found in *my* North Country village!"

"Then we may suppose that thirsty sightseers regard your 'First Success' as a fraud!"

"I am sure that is so; but I think even the thirsty cyclist would relent in favour of Crosby, if not of my book, if he could see the way in which some very old customs are kept up in the village. The peculiar rites of 'Mothering'—or Mid-Lent Sunday—have never been allowed to die out. Bank Holidays are called 'Neighbouring Days.' The men go to work as usual, but the women congregate together to talk and watch the visitors who drive through the village to visit the public houses further on."



A Scene in "A North Country Village."

(Reproduced by kind permission of the publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers.)

In reply to my question, whether she had always been fond of writing, M. E. Francis replied that from childhood she had been a scribbler. She had two sisters, and with their aid, whilst the three were still very young, a magazine was established; but the publication came to an untimely end, as the chief contributor insisted upon bringing out a fresh serial with each issue, and the result of such abnormal literary activity was simply fatal. The prolific contributor in question, Miss Eleanor Sweetman, has developed into a writer of verse which is above the average, as her recently published volume, "Pastorals and Poems," abundantly proves.

"And now," I said, "let me hear something about your 'First Success.' How soon did it become known in Crosby that you had put some of its inhabitants into a book?"

"I was able to keep my secret for about two years. An adventurous person from the village got as far as Liverpool; saw the book on the station bookstall, and, attracted by the title, bought a copy and brought it home in triumph."

"And gradually the secret leaked out, I suppose."

"Yes, the word went round that so and so, and so and so, had been put into a book, and as I was known in the place as Mrs. *Francis* Blundell, my pen name, M. E. Francis, seemed to point to me as the author."

"And did any of the simple villagers take offence?"

"Not at all. One old man sent me word that the cap fitted very well (it was to the story called 'Gaffer's Child' he alluded), and his wife, the original of Betsy, told her friends that some folks might feel ashamed because they were put in a book, but that *she* did not see anything to be ashamed of."

"Am I not right in saying that 'Gaffer's Child' was considered one of the very best and most pathetic stories in the book?"

"It was very often selected for special mention by the reviewers, but that may have been because of the child. In fiction, as in real life, a child is always attractive. 'Gaffer' himself was a good old fellow. When he was dying he used to lie for hours at a time watching little Polly, his adopted child, conning her lessons. It used to comfort him, he said. As long as he was well and strong he used to be an early riser. 'I like to be agate' (out and about), he used to say, 'afore day*leet*, when it's nice and *dowy*' (dewy)."

"The good old clergyman, the canon, as you call him," I said; "he is no doubt drawn from life."

"Yes, he was the Catholic priest of the parish, and he had lived amongst the people of Crosby for five-and-twenty years. His death is described in the first chapter of 'A North Country Village,'

and I have not exaggerated in the very least the beauty and simplicity of his character, or his influence over his people and the great love they bore him."

"And the village itself is, no doubt, as faithfully described in that first chapter as the good canon."

"Yes, it is an exact picture of the place. I can see it now on a hot day in summer, when its rambling street is quite deserted, and the inhabitants apparently asleep, but in reality busy at what they call their 'Mate.'"

"Oh, I remember," I said, "about the fine odour of bacon in the air."

"Yes; it was always bacon in Crosby, when it wasn't 'toad-in-the-hole' or 'Irish stew.'"

"And now about the reception of the book outside its birthplace," I said. "It was very popular and well reviewed, was it not?"

"Very well indeed. I hoped that it would be liked; but I was not prepared for the great praise that was lavished upon it. I need not say that I was both grateful and delighted; and when THE LADY'S PICTORIAL called me the 'English Mary Wilkins,' I felt that I might venture to stick a feather in my cap."

An illustrated edition of "A North Country Village" was published in 1897, and we are able to reproduce one of the delicate and graceful original sketches by which the charm is, to many readers, so much enhanced. The artist is a young American—Mr. Felloes by name.

It would be impossible for any one, except perhaps for an unswerving champion of the decadent school, not to admire and to acknowledge the simplicity and beauty of "Tales of a North Country Village"; but the power to impart those qualities to her work is not the sole literary equipment of their author. We may add to it insight into character, dramatic power, and that strong sense of humour without which all her other gifts, great as they are, would have rendered fruitless her efforts to produce a perfect picture of old-world village life.

M. E. Francis, who has of late become known to the reading world as Mrs. Francis Blundell, was selected for the honour of contributing the first serial published by the *Times* in its weekly edition. It was her "A Daughter of the Soil" which had this unique distinction, and the serial which followed in due course, "The Light of Scarthey," was from the brilliant and refined pen of her brother-in-law, Mr. Egerton Castle, whose exquisite romance, "Young April," is one of the most popular novels in circulation this season.

The *Times*, writing of "A North Country Village" in 1895, said:—

Would that these pictures of rustic life could have been illustrated by the pencil of a Randolph Caldecott.

And there is no doubt that he would have caught and chained in his inimitable sketches, the humorous spirit which inspired her pen when, for instance, she described for us the aberations of "The Gilly-f'ers." My readers will not object to be reminded of old Jack Rutherford, "Gilly-f'er Jack," as he was called, by the following short extract. The passage brims over with quiet humour.

When Jack was not digging a grave for anybody or ringing the church bell, or cutting wall-flowers, he earned his living by mending the roads. That is to say in summer he swept up the dust, and in winter he scooped the water out of the puddles with his shovel; and sometimes he found an old shoe or two, or a brimless hat, which came in handy for filling up the ruts; or if he chanced upon a very bad place, he scratched up a few stones out of a more level portion, and laid them in the deepest holes. The Thornhill people did not like paying rates, and Jack never had anything to mend the roads with; therefore the Local Board thought he did very well as it was. And so did Jack himself, and the squire (who was chairman) laughed when he found himself nearly bounced out of his dog-cart, and said it was good for the liver to be jolted a bit.

In reply to a query, M. E. Francis replied that nearly all her tales have a slight foundation in fact; and that, in common with the majority of her contemporary novelists, she has the main plot of her stories clear in her head before she begins to write. Personally, she prefers writing long stories to short tales for magazines, but she writes the latter with greater ease, and finds it less difficult to keep the evolution of the plot within bounds. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the first success of a writer as sympathetic as the author of "A North Country Village" was followed by many others, and it is quite possible that her recently-published novel, "Yeoman Fleetwood," will one day be dramatised by one or other of our clever play-wrights, although in power and pathos it scarcely reaches the high level attained by "Tales of a North Country Village."

E. J. C.

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Works in the Library by "M. E. Francis."

Among the untrodden ways	7716
A Daughter of the soil	7221
The Duenna of a Genius	11922
In a North Country Village	7223
Maime o' the Corner	11633
Miss Erin	11832
The Story of Dan	7222
Yeoman Fleetwood	12377

MUSEUM

Report on the Award of Prizes for School Children.

We beg to report on the sixteen papers submitted to our judgment for the award of prizes in accordance with the schemes of Museum Prizes for Elementary School Scholars, that while the papers reach a good level of power of expressing thought, without serious errors of grammar, none of them exhibit signs of a clear apprehension of their subjects from a careful observation of the materials provided in the Museum; on the other hand patience and industry and a desire to learn are most apparent in all those to which we would award prizes.

Teachers should give their attention rather to exciting curiosity and the power of describing objects seen in the fields, menageries or museums, rather than to the production of an epitome of a wide subject in weak imitation of text-book methods.

The following is our classification of the papers sent in :—

Excellent— "Mafeking," Mary Moncur, Christ Church.
"Kimberley," Annie Hughes, Christ Church.

Very Good—"Ladysmith," Ethel Griffiths, Christ Church.
"Calpurnia," Annie Noel, Gray Street.

We recommend that these have 7/6 prizes.

Good— "Portia," Laura Williams, Gray Street.
"Epsilon," Arnold Williams, Bedford Road.
"Zeta," Charles Freeman, Bedford Road.

We recommend that these have 5/- prizes.

The remainder we class

Very fair— "Millicent," "Xi," "Hope," "Bobs."
"Omega," (but only on account of the Sketches).

Fair— "Faith."

Poor— "Proserpina," "Calliope," "Minerva."

J. J. MACK,
W. N. CLEMMEY, } Adjudicators.
JOHN J. OGLE,

Glimpses of the Potter's Art in Early Liverpool

It would, perhaps, scarcely be expected that in such a busy place of enterprise and commercial activity as Liverpool, we should successfully look for the full and perfect accomplishment of so quiet, so peaceful, and so subtle an art as that of the Potter. But thus it is; and Liverpool has not been behindhand with its more inland neighbours in the manufacture of delicate porcelain, and of pottery of the most fragile nature. It is not improbable that in mediæval times the coarse ware of the period was made on the banks of the Mersey.

The first mention of pottery, however, occurs in 1674, when the following items appear in the list of town dues :—

"For every cart-load of muggs (shipped) into foreign ports, 6d.
For every cart-load of muggs along the coast, 4d.
For every crate of cupps or pipes into foreign ports, 2d.
For every crate of cupps or pipes along the coast, 1d."

The earliest pot-works of which there is any reliable information appears to have been that of Alderman Shaw, situate at Shaw's Brow. Here the works were established, and here in after years they increased, until the whole Brow became one mass of potter's banks, with houses for the workmen on both sides of the street; and so numerous were they that, according to the census taken in 1790, there were as many as seventy-four houses, occupied by four hundred and thirty-seven persons, the whole of whom were connected with the potteries. At these works, Richard Chaffers, to whom honour is due for the advances he made in the manufacture of porcelain, was apprenticed to Shaw, and on the Brow he established his own Manufactory.

At Shaw's works was most probably made the earliest-known dated example of Liverpool Delft-ware, a large flat oblong-square plaque, which represents the village of Great Crosby as seen from the Mersey, and bears the name and date, "A West Prospect of Great Crosby, 1716." An interesting matter in connection with the Delft-ware works at Shaw's Brow is the fact of a number of broken vessels being discovered on its site during excavations for building the Free Library and Museum, in 1857. On that occasion an old slip-vat was found containing clay, which might probably have been prepared as early as 1680.

The credit of the introduction of printing on earthenware belongs to a local engraver. In Moss's *Liverpool Guide*, published in 1790, it is stated :—

> "Copperplate printing upon china and earthenware originated here in 1752, and remained some time a secret with the inventors, Messrs. Sadler & Green."

John Sadler was the son of Adam Sadler, a favourite soldier of the Great Duke of Marlborough, and was out with that General in the War of the Low Countries. While there he lodged in the house of a

printer, and thus obtained an insight into the art of printing. On returning to England, on the accession of George I, he left the Army and retired to Ulverstone, where he married a Miss Bibby, who numbered among her acquaintance the daughters of the Earl of Sefton. Through their influence he removed to Melling, and afterwards leased a house at Aintree. The taste he had acquired in the Low Countries abiding with him, he shortly afterwards, however, removed to the New Market, Liverpool, where he printed a large number of books.

His son John, having learned the art of engraving, on the termination of his apprenticeship bought a house from his father in Harrington Street, where, in 1748, he commenced business on his own account. Mr. Mayer thus tells the story of his discovery:—

Sadler had been in the habit of giving waste and spoiled impressions from his engraved plates to children, and these they frequently stuck upon pieces of broken pot from the pot-works, for their own amusement. This gave him the idea of decorating pottery with printed pictures, and, keeping the idea secret, he made many experiments, and ultimately explained his views to Guy Green, who had then recently succeeded Adam Sadler in his business; and the two having "laid their heads together," conducted joint experiments and eventually entered into partnership, with a determination to take out a patent, which, however, under the advice of friends, was not done.

The art was first of all turned to good account in the decoration of "Dutch Tiles," and in some affidavits formerly possessed by Mr. Mayer, they make oath that on Tuesday, the 27th day of July (1756), they, "without the aid or assistance of any other person or persons, did within the space of six hours...print upwards of twelve hundred earthenware tiles of different patterns, at Liverpoole aforesaid, and which, as these deponents have heard and believe, were more in number and better and neater than one hundred skilful pot-painters could have painted in the like space of time in the common and usual way of painting with a pencil; and these deponents say they have been upwards of seven years in finding out the method of printing tiles, and in making tryals and experiments for that purpose, which they have now through great pains and expence brought to perfection—John Sadler, Guy Green. Taken and sworn at Liverpoole...the 2nd day of August, 1756." Alderman Thomas Shaw and Samuel Gilbody, "certifye" to the correctness of these facts.

The partners aforenamed soon found their process to be as applicable to services and other descriptions of goods as to tiles, and they produced many fine examples. Josiah Wedgwood at first opposed the introduction of this invention, as being, in his opinion, an unsatisfactory and unprofitable substitute for painting, but eventually he determined to adopt the new style of ornamentation, and arranged with the inventors accordingly. The undertaking was a troublesome one, and in the then state of the roads the communication between Burslem and Liverpool was one of great difficulty. Wedgwood, however, overcame it. The goods were packed in waggons and carts, and even in the panniers of pack-horses, and sent to Liverpool, and were afterwards returned to Staffordshire by the same kind of conveyance.

From the date of his commencing business for himself (1759), Wedgwood was in the habit of making frequent visits to Liverpool, always riding there on horseback and sleeping a night on the road, either at Knutsford or Warrington. Many necessary duties drew him there. He had cargoes of clay to see after; he had to purchase cobalt, hire workmen, and arrange his export business. Further, he had to settle many details with Messrs. Sadler & Green, as to the decoration of his own most beautiful productions in cream-ware. Yet beyond this business relation with merchants and others he seems to have been at first an entire stranger in the town; settling what concerned him as expeditiously as possible, and then returning on his homeward journey to his own work-rooms, wherein he was becoming so potent a master.

Still, Liverpool as it was then—a pleasant country town, with fields and gorse-clad uplands lying round it; with enough of its Old Pool remaining with foot-bridges and by-paths to give a touch of the romantic; with its streets, though comparatively few in number, filled with a busy and exceedingly thriving population; with its noble river, and its lovely seaward views—must have formed a whole most refreshing for him to move amongst, after the comparative seclusion and dulness of the pottery villages.

The future great seaport covered then a small area. For some years after Wedgwood's visits thereto it only extended on the north a few yards beyond St. Paul's Church; on the west the Mersey washed its banks, and on its margin were three docks—The Dry Pier, the Old Dock, and the South Dock. The town on the south extended to the Wesleyan Chapel in Pitt Street parallel to the road to Toxteth Park, which was bounded by hedges. Westenholm Square was a suburb; and also the Ranelagh Gardens, on the site of the present Adelphi Hotel, which was the boundary in that direction. The Infirmary, on the site of St. George's Hall, was out of town. At the foot of Shaw's Brow, commenced Town's End Lane, now Byrom Street, from which at the end of a few fields a road branched off to Everton, and on the opposite side another to Tithebarn Street, which was only partially built up on the north side. Here was St. Paul's Church again, and the circuit was complete.

Prior to 1760 there did not exist a road decently fit for wheel-carriages nearer than Warrington. Persons visiting the metropolis had to ride on horseback to Warrington, and thence take the stage which had been set up in 1757. But from 1760 improvement began; and in 1766 two coaches went direct from Liverpool to London.

The town was then, as now, principally dependent upon its shipping and commerce; not, however, so extensively as at the present time. Many of the inhabitants were persons of independent means, who had probably selected it as their place of abode by reason of its pleasant rural site and contiguity to the sea. Thus the proportion of respectable houses was much greater than at present. The merchant had usually his establishment complete on the spot where he resided, and to this was generally attached a garden. There was a weekly newspaper; the nucleus of a public library, which in this day has the proud distinction of being the first public circulating library established

not only in England but in Europe. There were bowling-greens, good inns, a theatre, and a public garden. Liverpool had also two public walks of great beauty. That to the north, called the Ladies' Walk, possessed an avenue of stately trees, and commanded a fine view seaward. There was considerable hospitality, much social kindness, and neighbourly intercourse. Occasionally there was a commotion in the town when a press gang made its appearance, a privateer was reported, or an election on hand ; but otherwise the daily life of its inhabitants seems, from all which has been handed down to us, very enjoyable, picturesque, and simple.

Samuel Derrick, Master of the Ceremonies, at Bath, in his *Letters to the Earl of Cork* (1767) has recorded for our benefit that many of the ladies were well dressed and well bred, but his opinion is somewhat less favourable as to the capacity and literary attainments of the gentlemen. "Though few of the merchants, he says, have had more education than befits a counting-house, they are genteel in their address. They are hospitable, very friendly to strangers, even those of whom they have the least knowledge. Their tables are plenteously furnished, and their viands well served up. Their rum is excellent, of which they consume large quantities in punch, made when the West India fleets come in, mostly with limes which are very cooling, and afford a delicious flavour. But they pique themselves greatly on their ale, of which almost every house brews a sufficiency for its own use ; and such is the unanimity prevailing amongst them, that if by accident one man's stock runs short he sends his pitcher to his neighbour to be filled."

In spite of Derrick's opinion there were at that date merchants and professional men capable of a far higher degree of mental exertion than would be necessary to keep a ledger, write a bill of lading, or pass judgment on ale or punch.

It was at Liverpool that Wedgwood encountered, in 1762, his friend and future partner—Thomas Bentley, merchant. Friendship is hardly the word for the zeal, kindliness, truth, unselfishness, inflexible justice, with which one served the other. At Bentley's residence in Paradise Street, a centre of considerable intellectual activity, Wedgwood met Dr. Priestley, Seddon, Dr. Aikin, the Heywoods, the Percivals, John and Charles Eyes—the former an attorney to whom at a subsequent date the illustrious Roscoe was articled, the latter an architect and surveyor who, with the Messrs. Taylor, of Manchester, had made the survey of the Trent and Mersey Canal in 1755, at the expense of the Liverpool Corporation—Caddick and Chubbard, who were both well-known portrait painters, Joseph Deare (uncle of the afterwards celebrated John Deare the sculptor), Pennington, Burdett, and other artists and engravers.

The history of the Ceramic Art in Liverpool is a subject of no mean interest, and would furnish the theme for several informing articles.

Readers who may desire to further pursue this fascinating topic are referred to Jewitt's *Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, and Meteyard's *Life of Josiah Wedgwood*, copies of which are contained in the Reference Department of the Library.

CHAS. H. HUNT.

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Moore (A.) The Gay Deceivers 12415
Morgan (W.) *Trans.* The Book of Job [a reprint of Llyvyr Job, 1588]. '88 15258

Pall Mall Magazine. '99 14963
Peard (F. M.) Donna Teresa 12398
Plumer (*Lieut. Col.* H.) An Irregular Corps in Matabeleland '99 15659
Poulton (E. B.) Charles Darwin and Natural Selection. '96 10163

Ramsay (W.) The Gases of the Atmosphere. '96 13403
Richardson (*Sir* B. W.) Biological Experimentation. '96 ... 13410
Ripper (W.) Steam-engine theory and practice. '99... ... 13790
Romanes (G. J.) Darwin and after Darwin, an exposition of the Darwinian Theory. 3v. 1895-97 13407
— Essays. Ed. C. L. Morgan. '97 13406
Ruskin (J.) On the old road, miscellaneous essays. 3v. '99 19033
— Præterita, outlines of scenes and thoughts in my past life. 3v. '99 10156

de Saint-Amand (I.) Louis Napoleon and Mademoiselle de Montijo. '95 10164
"St. Aubyn (A.)" *Frances Marshall.* The Loyal Hussar and other stories 12399
Sergeant (A.) A Rise in the World 12400
Sims (G. R.) In London's Heart 12401
Smith (G.) The United Kingdom, a political history. 2v. '99 15668
Spenser Anthology. 1548-1591. A.D. Ed. E. Arber. 2v. '99 11409
Steevens (G. W.) From Capetown to Ladysmith. 1900 ... 15656
— Monologues of the Dead. '96 19031
Sutherland (M.) One hour and the next 12402

Trevelyan (*Sir* G. O.) The American Revolution. Pt. 1. 1766-1776. '99 15672
Trine (R. W.) In Tune with the Infinite. 1900 15254

Valentine (E. S.) Veldt and Laager: tales of the Transvaal 12408
Vandam (A. D.) A Court Tragedy 12403
Van Dyke (H.) The Gospel for an age of doubt. '99... ... 15250

Weekes (A. B.) Prisoners of War 12416
Whitby (B.) Bequeathed 12418
Whiting (L.) A study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. '99 .. 10165
Williams (E.) Poems, lyric and pastoral. 2v. 1794... ... 11426
Williamson (C. N.) The adventure of Princess Sylvia ... 12412
Wilmot (*Capt.* S. Eardley-) Our Navy for a thousand years. '99 15679
Woodward (C. J.) Crystallography for beginners. '96 ... 13401

Younghusband (*Capt.* F.) South Africa of To-day. '99 .. 15657

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. II—No. 11 SEPTEMBER. 1900

Notes on Books, New and Old

LOVERS of nature who are, at the same time, lovers of books, will find much to appreciate in Mr. W. H. Hudson's *Nature in Downland*. This is truly a book on the country ; in it the Sussex Downs are described by one whose love for nature is deep and of long standing. He discourses affectionately of those breezy hills, of the instinctive delight he has in wild nature and a wide prospect.

* * *

Burma, published under the joint authorship of Mr. and Mrs. Ferrars, is a real and substantial addition to our knowledge of that territory. Detailed accounts are given of Burmese family life, the monastic course, religious matters, architecture, arts and crafts, rice cultivation, forestry, water-carriage, and festivals. The book is liberally and beautifully illustrated with photographs.

* * *

In view of what is taking place at the present time in the Far East, Mr. R. C. Cobbold's *Innermost Asia* is an exceedingly opportune, as well as an extremely interesting volume. In the course of his travels the author visited a considerable stretch of country which had never before been seen by an Englishman, and he is the only European, other than Russian, who has traversed the Oxus in the region of Roshan and Shignan.

* * *

Mr. S. J. Weyman is one of the most successful of the group of writers who have given a new popularity to the historical novel. His latest story *Sophia* presents a picture of both town and country life in the days of George II., nearly all of the characters being members of the 'Society' of that period.

* * *

Students of English History have reason to be grateful to Dr. J. Mackinnon for the labour and research which he has expended so ungrudgingly and with such valuable results, on *The History of Edward the Third*. As a new study of an important period, a study entirely based on contemporary chronicles and documents, the work is of great and abiding value.

Highways and Byways in Normandy, by the Rev. P. Dearmer, is a charming book. The author is a student of architecture and church ornament, and since the main object of travel in Normandy is to see churches, cathedrals and castles, no one will quarrel with him for having made the architectural interest predominate in his work. The illustrations by Mr. J. Pennell are admirable.

* * *

Mrs. Meynell's *John Ruskin* is a useful interpretation of the Professor's various works. Probably no one has ever done more to foster the love of the beautiful in art than the venerable sage who so recently passed away ; and the expository treatise above-named should greatly assist students and lovers of his writings in their endeavour to grasp the true signification of his masterly criticisms.

* * *

Thanks to the courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan & Co. we are enabled to present our readers with a portrait of the late Mary Kingsley, author and traveller. Some years ago this intrepid lady went to West Africa with a commission from the British Museum to study fresh-water fishes. Her book entitled *Travels in West Africa* was the outcome of this. A later work entitled *West African Studies* added to her reputation, and showed that she had familiarised herself with the problems of West African Government. Both books are in the Library. Miss Kingsley died at Simon's Town, where she was nursing the wounded Boer prisoners.



Miss Mary Kingsley

* * *

The best of recently-added fiction is catalogued under the following names :—G. Allen, G. Boothby, A. and E. Castle, R. W. Chambers, S. Crane, S. R. Crockett, A. C. Doyle, H. E. Dudeney, T. Gallon, "S. C. Grier," H. R. Haggard, J. Hocking, "Iota," A. McAulay, R. Macdonald, H. C. MacIlwaine, H. Mathers, F. F. Moore, "Rita," M. Roberts, H. B. M. Watson, B. Whitby, and P. White.

* * *

The following publications of the Cyclists' Touring Club now find a place on the Library shelves :—*Handbook and Guide* (British and Irish edition) and the *British Road Book*. These important volumes merit the attention of local wheelmen.

Every student of affairs on the Indian frontier will derive both interest and profit from a perusal of Sir R. Warburton's *Eighteen years in the Khyber*. The sketches of native character and habits would alone render it invaluable to all who desire to understand the problem of the Gate of India.

* * *

"Allen Raine's" latest story, *Garthowen*, has all the tenderness, the sympathy with beauty in nature and goodness in man and woman, that made *A Welsh Singer*, *Torn Sails*, and *By Berwen Banks*, delectable. Novel readers should make a note of these wholesome stories of Welsh life.

* * *

The Welsh People by Professor J. Rhys and Mr. D. B. Jones, Q.C., M.P., is a most important contribution to Welsh history and merits the attention of all intelligent Welshmen. For its general excellence and accuracy as a book of reference, and an authoritative account of Wales past and present, the names of the authors afford a sufficient guarantee.

* * *

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun's *The Overland to China* is by far the most complete and readable account of the Chinese and Far Eastern questions before the reading public. It is not merely an interesting and valuable record of a journey from European Russia across the Trans-Siberian Railway, but it contains as well a striking and suggestive survey of the political, physical, and financial conditions of present-day China.

* * *

Highlanders at Home, or Gaelic Gatherings, by Mr. R. R. McIan, is a book that should appeal to those of our readers whose hearts are in the Highlands. The letterpress and illustrations are valuable as illustrating phases of Highland life and character which have passed or are fast passing away.

* * *

Mr. H. McPherson's *Herbert Spencer: the man and his work*, is an appreciative notice of our great English philosopher. In this volume the author presents concisely and lucidly the leading features of Mr. Spencer's philosophy, and gives a sympathetic picture of the personality of the man and of his struggles with adverse circumstances.

* * *

Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor! by Admiral Kennedy, gives a valuable and interesting picture of a sailor's life as it was during fifty years which have witnessed many changes in men, manners, and methods. The author's style is easy, humorous, and gossipy, and the volume possesses, in no trifling degree, that charm which seems almost inseparable from the sayings and writings of those who do business in great waters.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Parents who intend to send their boys to the new **Day School** should communicate with the Director of Technical Instruction at once, who will answer enquiries with pleasure.

* * *

September 27th has been fixed upon as the day for the **Official Opening** of the New School Building. Lord Derby has kindly consented to declare the building open, and the occasion is to be graced by the presence of the Head of University College, Liverpool, Principal Dale. It is hoped also that Professor Oliver Lodge, soon to become Principal Lodge of Birmingham, will be present and speak.

* * *

The evening school work will begin on Monday, October 1st. Old students and new should scan the prospectus, which will probably be ready in the first week of September, for new features of interest. The commercial side is to be provided with a course of lessons in **Business Method,** and another course, which ought to prove an attraction in this port, on **Commercial Geography and History.** Mr. J. W. Marshall can be trusted to make these subjects not only profitable but interesting.

* * *

Considerable re-arrangement of the science work will be apparent. Mr. A. E. Easthope is by this time well known to engineering students as a clear and effective exponent of such subjects as Applied Mechanics and Steam. He is to continue to teach these and Practical Mathematics while his work in Theoretical Mechanics will be expanded. This latter subject will no longer be taught on Saturday evenings, and it is hoped that many will therefore join and acquire that necessary foundation of theory to enable them to get on very well in the advanced stages of Applied Mechanics and Steam. Workshop instruction in the processes of moulding, forging, fitting, and turning is going to be carried on. Workmen of known skill will give the actual tuition, but the sequence of work and the general superintendence of this course of instruction will be committed to Mr. A. E. Easthope. The fact of his early workshop experience and later scientific training, proved by his having held a Whitworth Exhibition, should ensure a good following of young engineers in this course.

* * *

Mr. L. Small, B.Sc., has taught the experimental sciences known by the general name of Physics with considerable success during past years. The Committee have intrusted to him the evening tuition in both Physics and Chemistry. Practical work in the new laboratories is to be added to the usual class work in theory, in Physics as well as in Chemistry. When the great conveniences of the new laboratories become known, there is little doubt that these classes will greatly increase.

The difficult but necessary subjects known as Mathematics are in future to be taught by a teacher of high mathematical attainments and large experience in teaching, viz., Mr. P. E. Bowman, M.A., formerly Chief Mathematical Master at Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby. His degree was taken at Oxford with first-class final honours in Mathematics, and students may therefore rely on sound instruction from him.

* * *

Mr. Robert Stevenson, Mr. J. Titterington, Mr. W. Daley, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.) will remain on the staff to teach the subjects they have long and ably taught. These teachers are remarkably successful in getting pupils through the examinations.

* * *

The teachers of languages on the old staff it would be hard indeed to improve upon, so Mr. Anthony R. Book, who has been again appointed to the position of Assistant Examiner to the Welsh Board of Intermediate Education, Herr D. Dunkel and Señor Manuel Rosete will hold the positions of teachers of French, German and Spanish in the new school.

* * *

The department of Domestic Economy will be considerably extended. The rooms in the new building devoted to these subjects will prove an attraction, for they are well fitted up with modern conveniences. Mrs. C. A. Roberts, late of the Albany Institute, Deptford, has been elected by the Committee as Mistress. Ladies should examine the prospectus at the earliest date possible to see what helps to knowledge it offers.

* * *

The Art School will be an entirely new feature, and under Mr. Hubert E. Bulmer, Associate of the Royal College of Art, should attain great success. Mr. Bulmer holds the Art Master's Certificate in three of the six groups of art subjects in which it is granted, and has in part qualified for all the remaining groups. He is a Silver and Bronze Medallist, and has had several sessions' experience as a teacher of art at the Victoria School of Science and Art, Southport, where his pupils have invariably done well in the examinations.

* * *

It has been found impossible to open the projected Intermediate Day School before January next. A Head Teacher has been selected, Mr. F. Gorse, M.A. (Lond.), who will come to his work well-equipped in scholarship and in experience as a teacher. He is a Lancashire man, but has had 20 years of teaching in secondary schools in London. For many years he has been on the staff (latterly as Second Master) of Parmiter's School, Victoria Park, which is the school presided over by Dr. Scott, the present president of the Head Master's Association. Mr. F. Gorse believes in an all-round human education, and has edited portions of the writings of Gray, Goldsmith, Macaulay, and Milton, besides a

School Hymn Book. He is convinced by experience that Commercial Subjects with Science and Art are capable of furnishing not only a sound education but also, in the case of most town boys, the best preparation for the work of life. Under him we may expect to see the work of the whole school advanced, not merely a distinction won for the clever boys while the rest are neglected. We hope when Mr. Gorse removes to Bootle with his family it will be for a long and happy residence among us.

J.J.O.

Bootle Watermill

The following extract, concerning the Bootle Watermill, is taken from Messrs. Bennett and Elton's informing work entitled *History of Corn Milling* (vol. III).

"So far as we are able to trace, the earliest installation of steam at or near Liverpool is to be credited to the ancient manorial watermill of Bootle, in the northern suburbs of the present city; this being one of the mills of the erstwhile king's miller of Liverpool, Sir Edward Moore.

"From the days of Moore the old mill had seen many vicissitudes. It had endured till after the expiration of soke restrictions [an exclusive privilege claimed by a miller of grinding all the corn used within the manor in which his mill stands, or of being paid for the same as if actually ground], and had been worked in connection with a windmill erected in its vicinity in 1789*, till in 1791 a final effort was made to rehabilitate its fallen fortunes, and bring it ahead with the latest improvements of the times by installing a steam-engine.

"But the Bootle millers seem to have been altogether unequal to grappling with the difficulties incident to the new machine, and very soon the old manorial mill was despoiled of the new industrial honour appertaining to it; the steam-engine being incontinently taken out and the whole plant offered for sale: "Steam-Engine at Bootle! To be sold by auction on the premises a steam-engine with water-wheel, nearly new. May be seen on application to S. Nelson at Bootle. Cylinder 18 inches, water-wheel 14 feet 4 inches, with suitable geers, pan 7 feet, and all other necessary apparatus" [*Liverpool Advertiser*, January 23, 1791].

"Subsequently trade fell entirely away, and the watermill was for some years utilised for the manufacture of paper; though the windmill was worked as usual till January 4, 1834, when (after being burnt down in February, 1831) it was entirely destroyed by fire, and was not rebuilt. The use of the engine at the watermill had been adopted, as already explained, not for driving the machinery, but, as the mention of the water-wheel shows, merely for pumping the water from a low to a high level to secure a steady and continuous flow."

* "To be sold by auction on August 26 next the very beneficial interest of the assignees in Bootle water corn mill and the *newly erected windmill* standing between the watermills and the Bootle Coffee House, etc." [*Liverpool Advertiser*. Aug. 3, 1789.]

C.H.H.

Nathaniel Hawthorne and Liverpool

Gleanings from the "English Note-Books"

It may not be generally known to readers of the *Journal* that Nathaniel Hawthorne, the American romancer, occupied the position of American Consul in Liverpool from 1853-7.

The years which he passed in England were outwardly the most successful, in worldly prosperity the most abundant, and in other respects among the happiest of his life.

The Consulate of the United States at that time was located in Washington-buildings (a shabby and smoke-stained edifice of four stories high), at the lower corner of Brunswick Street, contiguous to the Goree-arcade, and in the neighbourhood of some of the oldest docks.

Hawthorne's *English Note-Books*, published posthumously, are rich in local references. They deal chiefly with the superficial aspect of English life, and describe the material objects with which the author was surrounded. His descriptions are often admirable, and the rural beauty of the country has never been more happily expressed.

Here is a picture of Eastham in halcyon days:—"April 3d, 1854—I walked with J- [Julian Hawthorne], two days ago, to Eastham, a village on the road to Chester, and five or six miles from Rock Ferry. On our way we passed through a village, in the centre of which was a small stone pillar, standing on a pedestal of several steps, on which children were sitting and playing. I take it to have been an old Catholic cross; at least, I know not what else it is. It seemed very ancient.

"Eastham is the finest old English village I have seen, with many antique houses, and with altogether a rural and picturesque aspect, unlike anything in America, and yet possessing a familiar look, as if it were something I had dreamed about. There were thatched stone cottages intermixed with houses of a better kind, and likewise a gateway and gravelled walk, that perhaps gave admittance to the Squire's mansion. It was not merely one long, wide street, as in most New England villages, but there were several crooked ways, gathering the whole settlement into a pretty small compass. In the midst of it stood a venerable church of the common red freestone, with a most reverend air, considerably smaller than that of Bebington, but more beautiful and looking quite as old. There was ivy on its spire and elsewhere. It looked very quiet and peaceful, and as if it had received the people into its low arched door every Sabbath for many centuries.

There were many tombstones about it, some level with the ground, some raised on blocks of stone, on low pillars, moss-grown and weather-worn ; and probably these were but the successors of other stones that had quite crumbled away, or been buried by the accumulation of dead men's dust above them. In the centre of the churchyard stood an old yew-tree, with immense trunk, which was all decayed within, so that it is a wonder how the tree retains any life,—which, nevertheless, it does. It was called "the old Yew of Eastham," six hundred years ago !

"After passing through the churchyard, we saw the village inn on the other side. The doors were fastened, but a girl peeped out of the window at us, and let us in, ushering us into a very neat parlor. There was a cheerful fire in the grate, a straw carpet on the floor, a mahogany sideboard, and a mahogany table in the middle of the room ; and, on the walls, the portraits of mine host (no doubt) and of his wife and daughters,—a very nice parlor, and looking like what I might have found in a country tavern at home, only this was an ancient house, and there is nothing at home like the glimpse, from the window, of the church, and its red, ivy-grown tower. I ordered some lunch, being waited on by the girl, who was very neat, intelligent, and comely,—and more respectful than a New England maid. As we came out of the inn, some village urchins left their play, and ran to me begging, calling me "Master !" They turned at once from play to begging, and, as I gave them nothing, they turned to their play again.

"This village is too far from Liverpool to have been much injured as yet by the novelty of cockney residences, which have grown up almost everywhere else, so far as I have visited. About a mile from it, however, is the landing-place of a steamer (which runs regularly, except in the winter months), where a large, new hotel is built. The grounds about it are extensive and well wooded. We got some biscuits at the hotel, and I gave the waiter (a splendid gentleman in black) four halfpence, being the surplus of a shilling. He bowed and thanked me very humbly. An American does not easily bring his mind to the small measure of English liberality to servants ; if anything is to be given, we are ashamed not to give more, especially to clerical-looking persons, in black suits and white neck-cloths."

The following is a pleasing word-picture of the Mersey and of the old Church of St. Nicholas :—"August 9th, 1853—A pretty comfortable day, as to warmth, and I believe there is sunshine overhead ; but a sea-cloud, composed of fog and coal-smoke, envelops Liverpool. At Rock Ferry, when I left it at half past nine, there was promise of a cheerful day. A good many gentlemen (or, rather, respectable business people) came in the boat, and it is not unpleasant, on these fine mornings, to take the breezy atmosphere of the river. The huge steamer, Great Britain, bound for Australia, lies right off the Rock Ferry landing ; and at a little distance are two old hulks of ships of war, dismantled, roofed over, and anchored in the river, formerly for quarantine purposes, but now used chiefly or solely as homes for old seamen, whose light labour it is to take care of these condemned ships.

"There are a great many steamers plying up and down the river to various landings in the vicinity ; and a good many steam-tugs ; also, many boats, most of which have dark-red or tan-colored sails, being oiled to resist the wet ; also, here and there, a yacht, or pleasure-boat, and a few ships riding stately at their anchors, probably on the point of sailing. The river, however, is by no means crowded ; because the immense multitude of ships are ensconced in the docks, where their masts make an intricate forest for miles up and down the Liverpool shore. The small, black steamers, whizzing industriously along, many of them crowded with passengers, make up the chief life of the scene . . .

"At one o'clock, or thereabouts, I walked into the city, down through Lord Street, Church Street, and back to the Consulate, through various untraceable crookednesses. Coming to Chapel Street, I crossed the graveyard of the old Church of St. Nicholas. This is, I suppose, the oldest sacred site in Liverpool, a church having stood here ever since the Conquest, though, probably, there is little or nothing of the old edifice in the present one ; either the whole of the edifice or else the steeple, being thereto shaken by a chime of bells,—or perhaps both, at different times,—has tumbled down ; but the present church is what we Americans should call venerable.

"When the first church was built, and long afterwards, it must have stood on the grassy verge of the Mersey ; but now there are pavements and warehouses, and the thronged Prince's and George's Docks, between it and the river ; and all around it is the very busiest bustle of commerce, rumbling wheels, hurrying men, porter-shops everything that pertains to the grossest and most practical life. And, notwithstanding, there is the broad churchyard extending on three sides of it, just as it used to be a thousand years ago. It is absolutely paved from border to border with flat tombstones, on a level with the soil and with each other, so that it is one floor of stone over the whole space, with grass here and there sprouting between the crevices. All these stones, no doubt, formerly had inscriptions ; but, as many people continually pass, in various directions, across the churchyard, and as the tombstones are not of a very hard material, the records on many of them are effaced. I saw none very old. A quarter of a century is sufficient to obliterate the letters, and make all smooth, where the direct pathway from gate to gate lies over the stones. The climate and casual footsteps rub out any inscription in less than a hundred years. Some of the monuments are cracked. On many is merely cut "The burial-place of " so and so ; on others there is a long list of half-readable names ; on some few a laudatory epitaph, out of which, however, it were far too tedious to pick the meaning.

"But it really is interesting and suggestive to think of this old church, first built when Liverpool was a small village, and remaining, with its successive dead of ten centuries around it, now that the greatest commercial city in the world has its busiest centre there. I suppose people still continue to be buried in the cemetery. The greatest upholders of burials in cities are those whose progenitors have been deposited around or within the city churches. If this spacious

churchyard stood in a similar position in one of our American cities, I rather suspect that long ere now it would have run the risk of being laid out in building-lots, and covered with warehouses ; even if the church itself escaped,—but it would not escape longer than till its disrepair afforded excuse for tearing it down. And why should it, when its purposes might be better served in another spot?"

The *English Note-Books* abound in felicitous descriptions of scenery and places in and around the city, but the exigencies of space will not permit of further quotation. The lover of antiquities may, however, derive both pleasure and profit from a perusal of the aforementioned volumes, copies of which are obtainable at the Free Library.

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

Works in the Library by Nathaniel Hawthorne

Hawthorne (N.) Dolliver Romance, etc. 3842
Dolliver Romance. Fanshawe. Septimius Felton. Ancestral Footstep.

— Marble Faun 3843

— Mosses from an Old Manse 3844

— Our Old Home, and English Note-books. 2v. '83 ... 2792

— Passages from the American Note-books. '83 2794

— Passages from the French and Italian Note-books. '83 ... 2794

— Passages from the Note-books. 2v. '70 2127

— Tales. 2v. 4555
1. Twice-told Tales, Snow Image, and other Tales. 2. House with the Seven Gables, Scarlet Letter.

— Tales, Sketches and Biography 3845

— Transformation ; or, Romance of Monte Beni 3846

— Twice-told Tales... 3847

Derby Exhibitioner

Congratulations to Mr. J. F. Gill, the Derby exhibitioner, who has passed his Intermediate examination in the B.Sc. course of Victoria University.

The Home of the "Boxers"

SOME OPPORTUNE READING

Mr. Arthur Sowerby gives a lucid account of the origin of the "Boxers" in the July issue of the *Contemporary Review*. The subjoined extract may lend an added interest to the reading list on the Chinese Empire which follows :—

"The 'Boxer' movement is the work of Yü Hsien, ex-Governor of Shantung. He took occasion of a spirit of discontent that had arisen from two or three causes in Chihli and Shantung. The occupation of Kiao Chow by the Germans, the scarcity of rain last autumn—for which the Buddhist priests blamed the Christians—and some differences between the Catholics and their neighbours in Chihli, were the chief sources of the trouble. No serious difficulty would have arisen had not Yü Hsien given the malcontents his protection and assisted them to organise themselves into the 'Great Sword Sect.' The movement increased under this patronage, and the winter days, when the villagers and canal population can afford to be idle, were spent by them in drilling, combined with a good deal of rhodomontade. Yü Hsien, through the pressure of the German Government, was removed from Shantung; but he was received at Pekin with great favour and high rewards, and has been appointed Governor of Shansi. He should be marked for severe and condign punishment.

"The 'Boxers' assumed the name of 'I Ho Chüan,' which means 'Righteousness conjoined with Protection,' and by a pun it becomes 'I Ho Ch'uan.' 'Righteousness and the Fist,' hence the nickname 'Boxers.' The society have been denounced by edicts issued by the Governors of Chihli and Shantung, and although they were permitted to destroy the houses and property of converts to the Catholic and Protestant Churches, they were held in some check, and were not allowed to attack foreigners. For a time the local authorities kept them quiet, but from the first the Empress gave them countenance in the Imperial edicts. Their ranks are composed of the scum population on the banks of the Grand Canal, and the peasant farmers in Chihli and Shantung. There is nothing strong at the back of their rising except the sinister protection afforded them by the Empress, and they could easily be subdued by a few disciplined troops."

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILL.

Books in the Library relating to the Chinese Empire

COMPILED BY W. T. MONTGOMERY.

N.B.—Titles marked with an asterisk () are those of illustrated works. R. means for reference only.*

General Works.

Beresford (*Rear-Admiral Lord C.*) The Break-up of China, with an account of its present Commerce, Currency, Waterways, Armies, Railways, Politics, and future prospects. '99 15584

*Bird (I. L.) *Mrs. Bishop.* The Golden Chersonese and the way thither. '83 2152
Gives descriptions of Canton and Hong-Kong.

*Boulger (D. C.) History of China. 3v. 1881-84 10708

Bourne (F. S. A.) Report of the Mission to China of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce. 1896-7 '98 15527

British Government: Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Annual and Miscellaneous. 1886 to date R
These Reports contain a mass of official information on the Trade and Commerce of China and other nations.

Carnegie (A.) Round the World. '79 2166
Contains an account of travel in China.

*Colquhoun (A. R.) Across Chrysê, a journey of exploration through the South China Border Lands. 2v. '83 ... 1971

*— China in Transformation. '98 15476

*— The 'Overland' to China. 1900 15719

*Coote (W.) Wanderings, South and East. '82 2744

*Cornaby (W. A.) A string of Chinese Peach-Stones. '95 ... 10962
Character sketches of the Chinese.

*Cumming (C. F. G.) Wanderings in China. 2v. '86 2139

*Davis (*Sir* J. F.) The Chinese. 2v. N.D. 2085

Dilke (*Sir* C. W.) Greater Britain: a record of travel in English-speaking countries. '85 2768
Has a chapter entitled "English influence in China."

*Douglas (R. K.) China. (*Story of the Nations*). '99... ... 15564

*Dunn (*Mrs.* A.) The World's Highway. '94 15471
Includes descriptions of Canton and Hong-Kong.

*Fielde (A. M.) A corner of Cathay: studies from life among the Chinese. '94 11085

*Fortune (R.) Three years' wanderings in the Northern Provinces of China. '47 1964

*Fraser (J. F.) Round the world on a wheel. '99 15533
The author cycled through a great part of China and experienced some exciting moments.

*Gill (*Capt.* W.) The River of Golden Sand : the narrative of a journey through China and Eastern Tibet to Burmah. 2v. '80 2738

*Grant (J.) British Battles on land and sea. Vol. 3. N.D. R
Contains an account of the wars with China, 1840-42 and 1860.

*Hake (A. E.) The story of Chinese Gordon. 2v. 1884-85 ... 114

*Hedin (S.) Through Asia. 2v. 15515

*Huc (M.) Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, 1844-5-6. 2v. N.D. 2074

Hughes (W.) The Chinese Empire (in "Class-Book of Modern Geography.") '96 15470

*Jones (M.) Life and travel in Tartary, Thibet, and China : a narrative of the Abbe Huc's Travels in the East. '88 ... 1995

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Contains accounts of early travels in China by Marco Polo and others.

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British Army, by a Lieutenant-Colonel. '99.

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Report of the Trade, Commerce, and Gold Mining Industry of the South African Republic for the year 1897. '98.

Cardiff Public Library Journal, 1897-98.

Chisholm (G. G.) Europe (Stanford's Compendium). Vol. I. '99.

Coward (T. A.) and Oldham (C.) The Birds of Cheshire, 1900.

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Dana (J. D.) Corals and Coral Islands. '90.

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Fletcher (W. I.) Public Libraries in America. '94.

Glasgow (E.) Sketches of Wadham College, Oxford. Sm. 4to. [1900].
Gower (J.) Complete Works. Ed. J. C. Macaulay. Vol. 1. '99.

Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Transactions, 1898 1900.
Hutton (C. A.) Greek Terracotta Statuettes (Portfolio). '99.

Iolo Manuscripts; a selection of Ancient Welsh Manuscripts...from the collection made by E. Williams ("*Iolo Morganwg*") for the purpose of forming a continuation of the Myfyrian Archaiology. '88. *Liverpool.*

Jacobs (J.) *Ed.* The Jewish Year Book, 5660 (1899-1900). '99.

Lee (O. A. J.) Among British Birds in their nesting haunts, illustrated by the Camera. Vols. 1-4. 1897-99.
Lilley (H. T.) *Ed.* Guide to Portsmouth, Southsea and neighbourhood. '99.
Loftie (W. J.) *Ed.* Orient Line Guide. '96.
London Catalogue of Books...from 1700 to 1822. 1767-1822.
London Quarterly Review. January, 1899 to date.
Low (Sampson.) The English Catalogue of Books...1890-99. 3v. 1898-1900.

McIntosh (W. C.) and Masterman (A. T.) The life-histories of the British marine food-fishes. '97.
Mason (T.) Public and Private Libraries of Glasgow. '85.
Modern Bookbindings and their designers ("Studio" Winter No.) 1899-1900.
Morrah (H.) *Ed.* The Literary Year-book and Bookman's Directory, 1900.
Mullen (B. H.) Salford and the inauguration of the Public Free Libraries. '99.

Ormerod (E. A.) Report of observations of injurious insects and common farm pests during the year 1898. '99.
[Pryse (R. J.)] "*Gweirydd ap Rhys.*" Hanes y Brytaniaid a'r Cymry. 2v. 1872-74.
Pugh (E.) Cambria Depicta: a tour through North Wales. '16.

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Thomson (*Sir* C. W.) and Murray (J.) *Ed.* Report on the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. Challenger, during the years 1872-76. 5v. La. 4to. 1882-95.
Tyndall (J.) Heat, a mode of motion. 1898.

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. II—No. 12 DECEMBER. 1900

Notes on Books, New and Old

MR. A. W. Moore's *A History of the Isle of Man*, embodies the results of many years of research. It is probably the only history of the island which is based on a thorough study of the original sources. The author has endeavoured, with the aid of the unprinted insular records and of all other accessible authorities, to trace the development of the Manx constitution in Church and State, and the changes in the political relations of the island, from the earliest times to the present day. It is a painstaking and trustworthy piece of work.

* * *

Neighbours, by Miss J. M. Crottie, should certainly commend itself to those who wish to wile away the time pleasantly. Only an Irish writer could have given so forcibly the pathos, the unconscious drollery, and the childish irresponsibility which mark the Hibernian temperament. The character sketching is charming.

* * *

Mr. F. W. Pixley's *A History of the Baronetage* is a book of substantial learning in a new field of research. It treats of one of the byways in history, and will prove invaluable as bringing to public light much interesting and fresh material.

* * *

All lovers of good literature and all students of our history will turn with interest to Mr. J. Morley's *Oliver Cromwell*. Fine literary workmanship, together with genuine scholarship and great skill in the handling of complicated events, make this book an interesting and valuable contribution to our political biography.

* * *

Under the title of *A Book of Dartmoor*, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould has written charmingly about the moorland country of Devon. The volume deals fully with the varied features and interests of that picturesque locality.

Those of our readers who can enjoy a bit of clever fooling should lose no time in making the acquaintance of *The Brass Bottle*, by Mr. F. Anstey.

* * *

Every student of English letters owes a debt of gratitude to Miss C. L. Thomson for her carefully written biography of *Samuel Richardson*, the father of the modern novel. Richardson wrote three important works—*Pamela*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, and *Sir Charles Grandison*. "Take care," said Diderot, "not to open these enchanting books, if you have any duties to fulfil."

* * *

In his *Tales from Tennyson*, the Rev. G. C. Allen has put within the reach and comprehension of young readers the substance of the "Idylls of the King." He has succeeded very well in his task, and the little book should beget a further interest in the legendary history of King Arthur and his Knights.

* * *

The Life of Edward White Benson, by his son, is an important addition to ecclesiastical biography. We can heartily recommend our readers to Mr. A. C. Benson's pages for the full account of his father's blameless home life. Even if it records some trivialities, it presents a touchingly noble, and at the same time unstudied, picture of what such a life should be.

* * *

Stones Rolled Away, and other Addresses to Young Men, by the late Professor Drummond, make an inspiring volume. The personality of the lecturer was a very captivating one, and his reputation was such that his lectures invariably drew crowded audiences. Young men will perceive a wonderful charm in these manly addresses.

* * *

Readers who can appreciate a thorough work of fiction, destitute of all affectation, genuine in feeling and true to real life, may be safely recommended to obtain Miss R. N. Carey's *Rue with a Difference*.

* * *

In the *Farming Industries of Cape Colony*, by Professor R. Wallace, we have a most important work. The results of observations made by the author are embodied in this well-illustrated volume, the appearance of which is opportune, in view of the interesting problems at present associated with this portion of our Colonial Empire.

The attention of Sunday School teachers is directed to Dr. Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*, the third volume of which has recently been added to the Library. It is, from a teacher's point of view, hardly possible to over-estimate the value of the vast and varied amount of well-digested information contained in this work.

* * *

Dr. K. Fricker's *The Antarctic Regions* is a fascinating and timely book. The object of the writer is to present a general view of the extent of our knowledge of these regions, and in this he has been successful. His chapter on the ice is wonderfully thrilling.

* * *

The principal fiction of the moment is entered in our list under the the following names :—O. Agnus, J. L. Allen, G. Atherton, J. M. Barrie, Sir W. Besant, G. Boothby, M. E. Braddon, A. Cambridge, E. Castle, M. Corelli, W. S. Davis, C. Dawe, D. Gerard, E. Glasgow, R. Grant, H. Harland, J. Hatton, "A. Hope," W. W. Jacobs, H. James, "L. Malet," H. S. Merriman, F. F. Moore, O. Onions, G. Parker and E. Phillpotts.

* * *

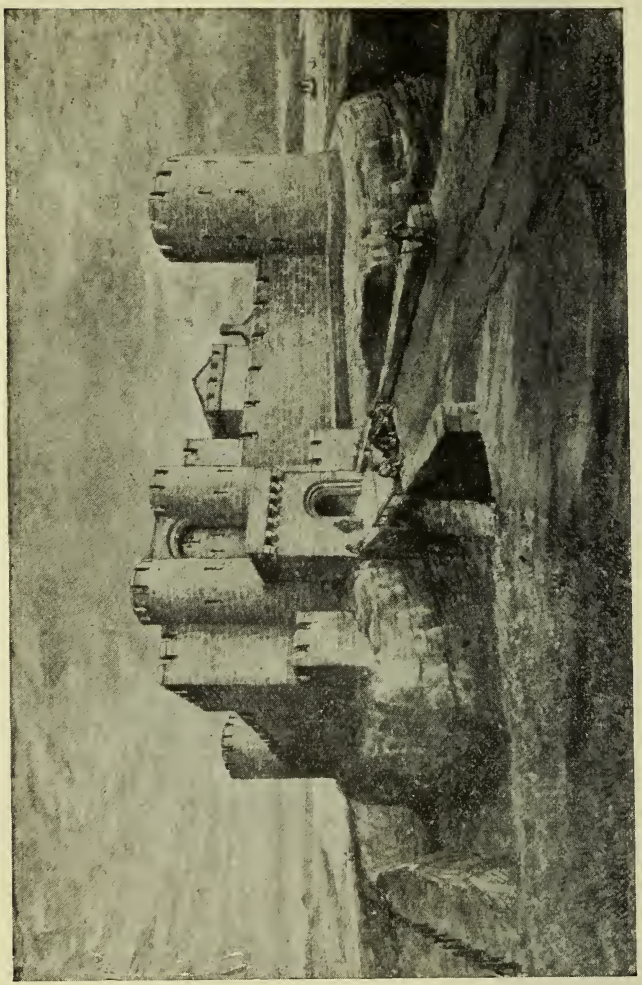
Mr. E. Clodd has written a pleasant book in *Grant Allen, a Memoir*. The serene courage with which Grant Allen bore poverty, his sterling integrity, and his scorn of anything mean or tricky, cannot be sufficiently praised ; nor can anyone look at the bibliography appended to this volume without being astonished by the writer's amazing industry and versatility.

* * *

One of the most versatile writers of the day, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, has essayed novels of several kinds, fairy tales, sermons, ecclesiastical history and biography, children's books, poems, and books of travel, and in not one of all his efforts can he be said to have scored a failure ; while in some of his novels, aided by a charming style and considerable skill in the development of plot, he has made notable successes. His latest novel *Winefred* merits attention.

* * *

Those who have no love for the sea had better give Mr. W. Clark Russell's romances a wide berth, for one and all are more or less impregnated with the salt water. But to those who, like Byron, have loved the ocean from a boy, and found music in its roar, but who, as adults, have perhaps, scant opportunities of seeing it or sailing on it—to such Mr. Russell's stories will constitute a never-ending source of pleasure. His latest nautical effort is *The Pretty Polly*.



LIVERPOOL CASTLE

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Liverpool in Charles the Second's Time

Messrs. Henry Young and Sons, the enterprising local firm of booksellers, issued, towards the close of last year, an important publication entitled **Liverpool in King Charles the Second's Time*, by Sir Edward Moore, Bart., of Bank Hall, Liverpool. The document in question, which bears the date of 1667-8, is a species of Rent Roll raisonné, and was intended by its author for the use of his son William, who, however, died before coming of age. An edition was printed for the Chetham Society in 1847, under the title of **The Moore Rental* ; but only a small number of copies were struck off for its members. The work has never before been published for sale.

The family of Moore, or de la More, are supposed to have settled here shortly after the Norman Conquest, and are noticed in Blome's description of Liverpool in 1673. Bank Hall was built by them, for a country or summer residence. Gregson, in his account of Bank Hall, has the following notice :—

"It appears, from many ancient deeds remaining in the family, and the achievements and inscriptions engraved on the walls, that the family of More were the possessors of these houses [More and Bank Halls] for upwards of twenty generations. Sir William de la More was made knight-banneret by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Poictiers. He was a man of considerable importance : he wrote the lives of Edward I and III., works much quoted by authors of those days. This family married into the Fenwicks, of the north. In Liverpool there are More-fields, More-street, Fenwick-street, etc., and here they were great and liberal landowners."

Sir Edward Moore was, at the time of writing his "Rental," the largest landowner in Liverpool, and is the only one known to have left a full and precise account of his property, and of the names and characters of his tenants. This work, which furnishes the earliest known description of Liverpool and its inhabitants having any pretence to minuteness, is interspersed with curious notices of the state of the town, as well as with sketches of the character of some of his contemporaries. Sir Edward was fully alive to the enormous prospective value of the land he held, and his main purpose in writing the book was to impress that conviction upon the mind of his son, and to assist him in keeping up and adding to the rents as occasion offered. In the course of his instructions he gives an exact account of the rents paid and services rendered by each tenant, which would have proved of great value to his heir had not the "grim destroyer" intervened.

The historical significance of the work, however, remains unimpaired ; and we are thereby enabled to see that land and houses in Castle-street, Water-street, Dale-street, Chapel-street, Tithebarn-street, Old Hall-street, Fenwick-street, Pool-lane (now South Castle-Street), and other parts of the city, whose annual rents are now reckoned by many hundreds of pounds, were then let for the most

* *The Reference Library contains a copy of each edition.*

trifling sums of money, with the addition of two or three hens, and from one to three days' labour per annum for shearing.

Besides this information, the shrewd author throws out suggestions for making new streets through some of his fields, many of which have since become arteries of the city ; for erecting a sea-wall at the bottom of Chapel-street to prevent loss of land by encroachment ; for improving his land which abutted on the Pool (at that date Liverpool's only harbour) ; and for developing his property in various other ways as the necessities of the town increased. Subjoined are a few extracts from this remarkable and noteworthy document :—

"Imprimis, I will begin with Leverpooll. In this town was your ancient house, formerly called More Hall, together with the street it stood in. Of this mansion I find your ancestors possessed time out of mind, most of all your deeds for your land and houses there being without date. Only one I find of John de la More, son of John de Mora, dated anno Domini 1200, and one other deed from John of Gaunt to Thomas de la More, with many great and large privileges belonging ; the most of which are now claimed by the family of the Lord Mullinex of Sefton, by a pretended purchase from the Londoners, they having it amongst other things pawned by King James. Likewise your ancestors formerly had the ferry boats, butlerage, and other perquisites which now the Mullinexes have by lease from the crown, (for two lives, this Lord and his son). There be, besides all this, many ancient and honourable grants from others of the kings of England and dukes of Lancaster to your ancestors, concerning things in this town, only as to privileges ; for as to the deeds of your lands here, they are all, or most, as I said before, without date. To which I refer you particularly to view, and only take what follows by way of Rental, as promised, above said."

The following entries have reference to property in Chapel-street :—

"Horton, Widow, Now wife of Mr. Ward. Whenever this falls out of lease, you may make your best advantage of it; Mr. Horton, who built the house, never had any children, neither doth any of his relations live in these parts ;—it will give one hundred and fifty pounds fine for three lives. Remember to build a wall all along the bank side till you come to the town field ; otherwise, in time, I am afraid, the sea will wear away the whole bank. For my great-grandfather, William Moore, made a lease of the bank to one Gogney for ten pounds fine and five shillings per annum rent ; my grandfather, Edw. Moore, set it to one Pemberton for thirty shillings a year ; and now it is so much worn away with the sea that I cannot make five shillings a year of it. When you make a wall, it need not be above two yards high and two feet thick ; then fill the earth to the back of it :—this wall will cost about ninety pounds at the most. If it be possible, get warehouses or dwelling-houses built all along the wall, and make a street to go up in the very middle of it through to the north of the Old Hall. This is a project, if God bless the town, may be possible. Note : that from the Chapel street to the town field the whole breadth thereof, down to low water mark, is your inheritance, by special grant

from K. Charles II., under the broad seal of England, to Edw. Lord Brabazon, earl of Meath, feoffee in trust for your mother. Therefore let none get stones there without your consent, for two reasons ; the first, for that it is the great cause of washing the bank away ; and the other reason is, whencver please God you do make a wall, it will be necessary either to build it of that stone, or at least to back it with that stone. This house of Mrs. Horton's is in lease for her own life and twenty-one years after. May be you may make two hundred pounds fine, if you be discreet, in regard there is no ancient tenant to it. She pays six gallons of white wine a year, or twenty shillings in lieu thereof. Rent, £1."

"Lanclet, Thomas. A drunken, idle fellow ; to this house he hath a fine large croft on the back side. If I could have bought him out of it, there was one would have laid out four hundred pounds on a dwelling house and other necessaries,—for in all Liverpool, so near the water side, there is none hath so much room on the back side. Remember, there is room to build several houses between this house and the street, down to Mrs. Horton's house ; these may be distinct houses of themselves. I have, under his hand and seal, liberty to build now if I please (vide his contract with me) ; but if it be not built before it come out of lease, be very careful how you lease it again, but divide it as I say. This fellow and his wife are two such idle people that they scarce ever pay me either rent or hens. Here belong to this house fish yards and a free fishing, which our ancestors have had above four hundred years, as you may see by the original grant. If any wise body had these fish yards, might much advantage be made of them ; they used to maintain your ancestors' family with fish three days a week, when they were above thirty in family, and lived at the Old Hall. Remember you have liberty to admit others to set fish yards, notwithstanding this lease to him, provided you do not take the very places where his now stand (vide his lease). This house will give you thirty pounds fine, and only allow a little garden to it on the back side, and £1 rent ; besides, you may build three houses fronting to the street, at ten shillings old rent apiece and three rent hens apiece : and you may build on the water side, and lay the remainder of the croft to make them back sides. But remember you prejudice not the intended street from the water side through the parlour-hey (vide Mr. Andow's directions). Be very careful how you lease this place ; here many conveniences belong to it. If you could buy the Walnut-tree hey, which at present Mr. Andow hath as tenant to Mr. Fazakerley, it might, peradventure, help you in back sides for your street from the water side. Upon this place you have thirty pounds fine for the old house, with a little garden, and old rent, and three houses more ten shillings apiece rent (and for these fines let them build,) and nine hens. At present this fellow pays only thirty pounds fine, and all other boons as the old tenants do, three days' shearing, and three rent hens ; and old rent, £1."

Some fifty years after the writing of the work aforenamed, the Moore family fell upon evil times, and the whole of their property was sold to the Earl of Derby, and other local landowners, for a very small sum of money, after an occupation extending over 500 years.

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL NOTES

The Technical School now has 1,772 entries on its books and 1,203 students. The School of Art is not largely attended by day students at present, but when its excellent equipment and staff become better known a large increase may be expected. The Domestic Department has more than 200 entries, and an Exhibition of Food and Cookery is shortly to be held by the Mistress of Domestic Economy and the students. The Day School of Intermediate Education will be begun on January 9th, and the entrance examination will take place two days before. The illustrated Prospectus has been in good demand and parents who have boys to send should send in an application form at once. These are filed in the order of receipt, the earlier applications having the better chance of acceptance.

* * *

It is astonishing how little known in certain quarters is the past work of the Committee for Technical Instruction. The following facts have been pretty well canvassed, but they will bear repetition here :—

The Bootle Municipal Technical School became a distinct institution in the winter of 1891, though the beginnings of its growth must be sought in the establishment of Science Classes at the Free Library and Museum in the winter of 1887. The Students attending the Science Classes, under the fostering care of the Committee of the Liverpool Science and Art Classes, assisted by the Free Library Committee of the Borough, grew in four years from 23 to 209. In 1891 a considerable sum of money derived from Imperial taxation on beer and spirits was set free for the purpose of technical instruction in boroughs and counties. The Free Library Committee of Bootle, seizing the opportunity, had a scheme quickly prepared for appropriating the Borough's share of this fund ; but did not at once recommend the erection of a school building. The scheme was approved by the Town Council, and its success in attracting students was immediate. Eight hundred and seven individual students joined the classes announced to be held during the first session in the adapted basement of the Free Library and Museum. Owing, however, to the comparative unfitness of the rooms for the accommodation of the large number of students attending, the Committee began to look around with a view to a suitable site for a building more adequate to the needs of the School. From 1894 to 1897 the Committee were giving their best attention to this matter, visiting existing schools, considering financial needs, endeavouring to obtain aid from the Science and Art Department of the Government, obtaining competitive plans, modifying accepted plans, securing the present site. These labours ultimately resulted in the acceptance of plans for a building designed by Messrs. Best and Callon, of Westminster, which were a great improvement on their original competitive design, at least from the point of view of convenience for the purposes of administration and practical teaching. The contract for the new buildings was let for £22,065 this price to include fixed furniture.

The Prize Distribution this year passed off quietly. No parade or advertisement was made and the meeting was of a semi-private character. Mr. Councillor J. J. Mack, Chairman of the Committee, presided, and Mrs. J. J. Mack presented the books to the winners. Mr. Mack gave excellent counsel to the students and the following report was read by the Director :—

"This report may be taken as completing the information contained in the Annual Report which has been already circulated.

The total number of examination passes for the past session was 384, a decrease of 57 compared with the previous session. The Science and Art subjects contributed to that number 236 (decrease 43) and other subjects 148 (decrease 12).

The first class passes obtained were in Science and Art 100 (decrease 18), in other subjects 38 (decrease 3)—total 138 (decrease 21). The number of papers worked was 554 (decrease 76). Of the passes in Science 45 were obtained in advanced grades (decrease 9), 11 of them being of the first class (decrease 2.)

The percentage of passes for the whole School was 69·3 (decrease 0·7 per cent).

Four scholars passed the Union of Institutes' examinations with distinction as against seven the previous year. All these distinctions were obtained in Cookery, the 5th, 13th, 50th and 78th places being won by ladies from this School.

Two special prizes of the Union of Institutes were awarded to our scholars, viz. :—that for Elementary Spanish, to John S. Burn ; and one for Human Physiology to Joseph Fallows, who was bracketed equal with a student of the Manchester Technical School.

The Derby Scholarship has been renewed for a third year to Mr. J. F. Gill, who has also been awarded the Harland Scholarship at University College, Liverpool.

The Committee are indebted to the following gentlemen and firms for the gift of prizes :—

Messrs. Johnson Brothers
Messrs. Webster and Brother
Messrs. Campbell & Isherwood
The Mayor (Mr. Councillor Lamb)
Mr. John Turner
Mr. F. W. Edwards

and to the following for services as honorary examiners :—

Mr. W. Wemyss Anderson, Assoc. M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.
Mr. James Mackenzie

Forty-one free scholars from the Evening Continuation School have been received into the School and free text books for two subjects awarded to them.

In conclusion, a word may be allowed to urge the students of the school to work harder and more zealously, under the new and improved conditions in this recently-opened building, for their own credit and advancement and the honour of the School. The proposal which will be submitted this evening for the formation of a Students' Social Union, when carried out, should afford a better opportunity than has hitherto existed, for the cultivation of a sense of comradeship in study and of individual interest in the success of *our* school. Teachers and scholars will be able to meet on common ground and to know the less stern and more attractive qualities of each other, and the dangers of a narrow vision be averted and a proper *ésprit de corps* cultivated. The last session was hardly favourable to the best work being done, the War was unsettling to mind and employment. May the session now begun bring the successes of the School up to a former level, and beyond ! "

* * *

The Students' Social Union referred to in the Director's Report has now become an accomplished fact. The students have rallied into sectional groups intent on matters dramatic, musical, scholarly and recreative. The Chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee, Mr. Councillor J. J. Mack, has been elected President of the Union, the Vice-Presidents are Mrs. Roberts and Mr. West, the Secretary Mr. J.J. Edgar, the Treasurer Mr. Nicholson, and there is an Executive of 20 students, the whole of the teaching staff, the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Committee of Technical Instruction, and the Director. All communications respecting this new organisation should be addressed to Mr. J. J. Edgar. In the next number of the *Quarterly Journal* we hope to report the doings of some of the sections with reasonable fulness.

* * *

Students would do well to be on the *qui vive* for the particulars of the Scholarships lately attached to the Technical School. Next spring no fewer than four Scholarships, it is expected, will be open to scholars of the School. One, the Derby, to Engineering students, and perhaps also the new Davies Scholarship ; one, the Owen Scholarship to Commercial students ; and one to students in the Art School. Each of these Scholarships will probably be worth £50 per annum.

* * *

Two Matheson exhibitions for one year tenable in the Day Intermediate School will be awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination. These are worth £5 5s. each.

The Intermediate Day School will begin with a strong staff of masters. The Head Master is an M.A. of London, and has had a long experience in the best secondary schools in London. The master for Science and Mathematics has passed the B.Sc. of London since his appointment. The master for French and English subjects is a B.A. also of London. Another master will have charge of the boys' games and assist generally in the School. Parents having boys to send may obtain an illustrated prospectus on application to the Director.

J. J. O.

MUSEUM NOTES

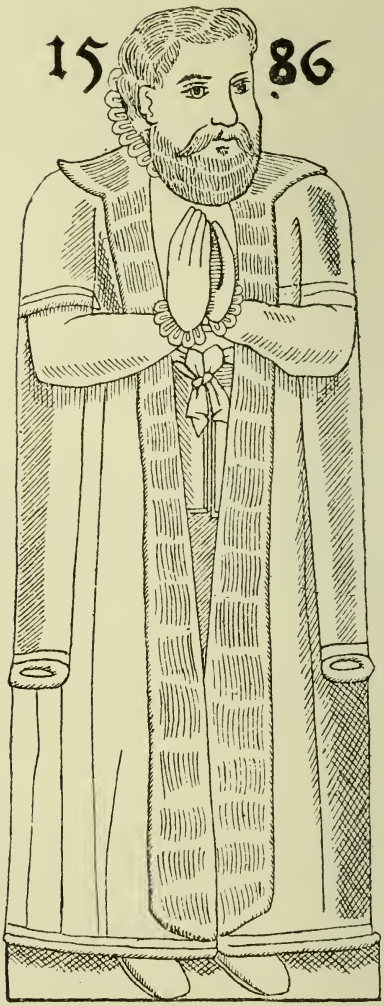
The antiquities from Abydos, recently presented to the Museum by the President and Council of the Egypt Exploration Fund, are now on view. A series of labels explanatory of the exhibits has been prepared, and it is hoped that these will lend an added interest to the collection. A facsimile of the *Book of the Dead* and a list of the principal works in the Library relating to Egypt have been placed side by side with the objects displayed.

* * *

Lovers of nature, we venture to assert, will derive considerable pleasure from an inspection of the beautiful photographs, partly illustrative of British flora and fauna, which have lately been hung in the Bird Room. The pictures are the work of Mr. R. Welch, of Belfast, an expert in naturalistic photography.

* * *

On Thursday evening, November 15th, the Curator delivered the first of a series of free Museum addresses in the Bird Room. There was a record attendance, fully one hundred and fifty persons being present. Dealing with "Some Famous Pictures," he gave an account of the principal productions of thirty-eight great artists, from Cimabue, the father of modern painting, to Sir J. E. Millais, the late President of the Royal Academy. The address was illustrated by a series of beautiful lantern slides. The visitors afterwards adjourned to the Art Room and inspected a number of choice books relating to Art and Art History, selected from the Free Library. Considerable interest was also shown in the autotype reproductions of world-famous pictures, which form part of the permanent collection.



1586.
THOMAS BERI.
Walton-on-the-Hill Church, Lancashire.

An Old-time Bootle Benefactor

THOMAS BERRY

There is preserved, in the Vestry of the parish church of Walton-on-the-Hill, a monumental brass relating to Thomas Beri, or Berry. It consists of a quadrangular plate bearing the effigy or figure at the left side, with the date, while the remaining space is filled with a quaint rhyming inscription commemorative of the deceased and of a charity founded by him.

The figure of Beri shows an elderly man with beard and moustache, wearing a ruff about his neck, and frills at his wrists. His hands are joined in prayer, and he is turned towards the inscription. He wears a tunic with a sash or belt tied in a bow in front. Over this he wears a heavy cloak, an article of dress common in Elizabeth's reign. Although open at the top, it is closed lower down, so as to hide the wearer's legs.

The date 1586 is engraved above the figure, the numbers 15 being on the left, and 86 on the right of his head. There is also, adjoining the figure, a device which appears to be a merchant's mark, consisting of the initials T. B. with the figures 42. The meaning of these numbers is not apparent.

The inscription reads as follows :—

"In God the lord put all your truste,
Repente your former wicked waies
Elizabethe our quene moste juste
Blesse her o lorde in all her daies
So lord encrease good councelers
And preachers of his holie worde
Mislike off all papistes desiers
O lord cut them off with sworde.
How small soever the gifte shall be
Thanke God for him who gave it thee
XII penie loaves to XII poore foulkes
Geve everie sabothe day for aye."

The initial letters of these lines, read backwards, spell the name Thomas Beri.

It is believed that Beri was a native of Walton, and he is said to have been baptised in the parish church there. He afterwards went to London, where he prospered, becoming a citizen and fishmonger, and, it is thought, a member of the Common Council. He left money for a remembrance of himself to be made in brass, and placed in the parish church of Walton.

His last will was proved January 15th, 1608. Its purport, as revealed in the **Reports of the Commissioners appointed...to enquire concerning Charities* (*1819-37*), is as follows :—

"Thomas Berry, by his Will, bearing date 2d July 1601, gave to the parson and churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, old Fish-street, London, and their successors, the eighth and last messuage or tenement which he bought, to him and his heirs, of Edward Street, by the name of the Red Cross, then converted into two messuages, in the parish of St. George in Southwark, then in the occupation of James Swift and his assigns, for the yearly rent of 10*l*., upon trust, that they should pay yearly, for ever, to the parson and churchwardens of the parish-church of Walton in Lancashire, and to their successors or assigns 54s., by half-yearly payments, 52s. thereof to provide 52 dozen of white bread for every Sunday in the year, to be brought and left in some convenient place of the said church, then and there to be given to twelve poor people at the churchwardens discretion, whereof he desired that three should be of the poor of Bootle, and the other 2s. he gave to the churchwardens for their pains ; and he desired that the said parson and churchwardens should follow the former directions prescribed to Walton for bread for the poor of St. Mary Magdalen, the like quantity at their good discretion, with the 2s. yearly for their pains therein to be taken, the parson not exempted ; and he desired that the said parson and churchwardens, and their successors, should yearly pay, out of the rents and profits of the said messuages or tenements, to two honest and sufficient men of the town of Bootle, or to their sufficient deputy or deputies, 50s., at any time within ten days before Christmas-day, 30s. thereof to provide a dinner every St. Thomas's-day, in his brother James's then dwelling-house in Bootle, for all the householders and married people of the said town, with so many of his kinsfolks as should please to come thither, and 20s. for a supper in the same place for all the youth and young people of the said town, and of his kindred likewise as should please to resort thither. The other 42s. of the said yearly rent of 10*l*. he referred to the good discretion of the said parson, with the common council of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and the churchwardens, whether to dispose that to the poor of the parish, or towards paying of fifteens for such as should not be able to pay, being no subsidy-people.

"The vicar of Walton receives annually from the rector and churchwardens of that parish the sum of 4*l*. 10s. as the amount of a year's legacy (deducting the land-tax) due to the townships of Walton and Bootle.

"Of this sum 2*l*. 7s. is reserved for bread-money, and the sum of 2*l*. 3s. is paid to the overseer of Bootle, the 14s. deducted for land-tax being divided equally.

"Twelve penny loaves are placed in Walton church every Sunday, and given away after morning service to the most deserving poor of Walton, and three from Bootle, selected by the minister and churchwardens, 5s. being added annually from the sacrament-money to make

up an equal distribution. The churchwardens do not receive the 2s. given to them for their trouble.

"The money paid over to the township of Bootle is distributed amongst poor persons of that township, in sums varying from 2s. to 7s. It has for many years been given in the same manner [at St. Mary's Church, Bootle.]"

The Commissioners further state—"In our account of the charities in St. Mary Magdalen, Fish-street-hill, London, will be found a statement of the increase in the annual value of the property devised by Thomas Berry, to which we must refer, and it is only necessary shortly to repeat, that in our opinion the poor of Walton and Bootle are entitled to an increased payment, bearing the same proportion to the present rent as the share originally given to them bore to the rent at the date of the testator's will." [This statement has recently been acquired.]

Beri's religious views are indicated with considerable force in the epitaph already quoted. In the Church of St. Mary Magdalen—this church was burnt in the Great Fire, and was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren—there was a duplicate brass, the only difference consisting in some of the letters being differently shaped, and some of the words differently spelt. The London counterpart of the brass is kept at the clerk's house, and is to be set up in St. Martin's, Ludgate. It is probable that these brasses were executed, and perhaps set up, before Beri's death, notwithstanding his having left money for his posthumous commemoration.

In Maitland's *History of London*, among the annual donations attached to St. Mary Magdalen's church, occurs the following:—"1601. By Thomas Berry, £28," which looks as if he were living as late as 1601, and the date of proof of his will seems to place this beyond doubt.

The following entry, which has reference to the subject of this article, occurs in the **Calendar of Wills* (*Part II.*):—

"Berry (Thomas), fishmonger.—A will nuncupative, whereby he leaves to his sister Mistress Ann Roupe and her heirs a certain house in the parish of S. Mary Magdalen, near Old Fish Streete, instead of a house at Little Hadhame, which he had given her in a former will, and sold away again from her since the making of the said former will. Declaration of will made 27 April, A.D. 1608."

Thomas Beri was cousin to Robert Berie, alderman of Liverpool, a brother to Richard Berie, of Bootle. The pictorial representation of the brass of this old-time worthy occurs in Mr. James L. Thornely's **Monumental Brasses of Lancashire and Cheshire*, from whose entertaining pages several of the foregoing facts have been derived.

* *Contained in the Reference Department of the Library.*

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

LENDING DEPARTMENT

Books marked with an asterisk () are suitable for children*

"Ackworth (John)" *F. R. Smith.* The Minder 16641
Agnus (O.) Jan Oxber 12476
Ainsworth (W. F.) A personal narrative of the Euphrates Expedition. 2v. '88 15733
Alberg (A.) The Floral King: a life of Linnæus. '88 ... 15007
*Allen (G. C.) Tales from Tennyson 12484
Allen (J. L.) The increasing purpose 12477
Ames (P. W.) *Ed.* Chaucer Memorial Lectures, 1900 ... 10226
Anstey (F.) *F. A. Guthrie.* The Brass Bottle 16644
Atherton (G.) Senator North 16646
Atonement in modern religious thought: a theological symposium. 1900 15286

Badenoch (L. N.) Romance of the Insect World. '93 ... 13424
Bagot (A.G.) Sport and travel in India and Central America. '97 15689
Baker (H. B.) Stories of the streets of London. '99... ... 15726
Barr (R.) The Strong Arm 12478
Barrie (J. M.) Tommy and Grizel 16631
Bayley (R. C.) Modern Magic Lanterns. '95 13803
Benson (A C.) The Life of Edward White Benson. 2v. '99 15001
Besant (*Sir* W.) The Fourth Generation 16614
Boothby (G.) A Prince of Swindlers 12479
de Bourgade (E.) Paraguay. '92 15736
Bourne (G. C.) Comparative Anatomy of Animals. Vol. 1. 1900 13417
Braddon (M. E.) *Mrs. J. Maxwell.* The Infidel 16626
*Brightwen (*Mrs.*) Glimpses into plant-life. '97 13422
Burton (J. Bloundelle-) Servants of sin 16632

Cambridge (A.) *Mrs. G. F. Cross.* Path and goal 16645
Cameron (*Mrs.* L.) A fair fraud 12491
— The Lodge by the Sea 16603
Canada. Official Handbook. 1900 15723
Carey (R. N.) Mrs. Romney 6262
— Rue with a difference 16607, 16608
Cassell's Magazine. 1899-1900 19087
Castle (E.) The Death-dance and Marshfield the observer 16630

Chisholm (G. G.) A smaller Commercial Geography. 1900 13815
Church (A. H.) Colour. '97 13078
Clarke (J. W.) Lectures to Plumbers. '93 13816
Clodd (E.) Grant Allen. 1900 10199
Corelli (M.) The Master-Christian 12486, 12487
Crottie (J. M.) Neighbours 16637
Cymru. 1900 19074

Davey (H.) Pumping Machinery. 1900 13814
Davis (W. S.) A friend of Cæsar: a tale of the fall of the Roman Republic... 16648
Dawe (C.) The Mandarin 12496
Day (L. F.) Alphabets, Old and New. '99 13079
Dobson (A.) Collected Poems. '99 11429
Dresser (C.) Modern Ornamentation. '86 13082
Drummond (H.) Stones rolled away, and other addresses to young men. 1900 15287

Edwards (A. B.) A thousand miles up the Nile. '99 15724
Edwards (H. S.) The Prima Donna: her history and surroundings from the Seventeenth to the Nineteenth Century. 2v. '88 13083
English Illustrated Magazine. '99 14964
— Illustrated Magazine. 1899-1900 19085
Evening with "Punch." 1900 13081

Fielden's Magazine: the world's record of industrial progress. 1900 13779
Firth (C.) Oliver Cromwell and the rule of the Puritans in England. 1900 15003
Fricker (K.) The Antarctic Regions. 1900 15729
Furneaux (W. S.) Elementary Chemistry. 1900 13420

Gerard (D.) *Madame L. de Longgarde.* The conquest of London 16635
Girl's Own Annual. 1899-1900 19101
Glasgow (E.) The voice of the People 16612
Goldsmith Anthology, 1745-1774. Ed. E. Arber. (B.A.) 1900 11415
Gould (S. Baring-) A book of Dartmoor. 1900 15721
— In Troubadour-land. '91 15732
— Winefred 16633
Grant (R.) Unleavened Bread 12480
"Grey (Rowland)" *Miss Brown.* The Craftsman 16601
Griffith (G.) Brothers of the chain 16629

Hack (M. P.) Consecrated Women. '93 10181
— Self-Surrender: a second series of "Consecrated Women."'84 10182
Haldane (J. W. C.) Railway Engineering. '97 13810
— Steamships and their machinery. '93 13811
Harland (H.) The Cardinal's snuff-box 16638
Harper's Magazine. 1898-99 14979
Hatton (J.) In male attire 16616
— Three Recruits and the girls they left behind them ... 12473
Herrick (R.) The Web of Life 16647

Hill (H.) The Queen of Night 12497
"Hobbes (John Oliver)" *Mrs. Craigie.* Robert Orange ... 12481
A sequel to the "School for Saints."
Hocking (S. K.) To pay the price 16609
Holmes (G. C. V.) Ancient and Modern Ships. Part 1. 1900 13812
"Hope (Anthony)" *A. H. Hawkins.* Father Stafford ... 12489
— Quisanté 16623
Hopkins (T.) The Silent Gate 16636
Hornung (E. W.) Belle of Toorak 16628
Hume (F.) Madame Midas 12492
— The Silent House in Pimlico 12499

Jacobs (W. W.) A Master of Craft 16618
James (H.) The soft side 16639

Kernahan (*Mrs.* C.) "*J. Gwynne Bettany.*" The Avenging of Ruthanna 12485
*— Two Legacies 12500
Kiepert (H.) A Manual of Ancient Geography. '81 15738

Landon (J.) The Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management. '99 15725
Lankester (*Mrs.*) Wild Flowers worth notice. N.D. ... 13423
Le Queux (W.) In White raiment 16615
Leisure Hour. 1899-1900 19103
Leland (C. G.) and Ward (H. S.) *Edd.* Useful Arts and Handicrafts. Vol. 2. 1900 13796

Church Decoration (temporary), W. T. Whitehead. Home-Made Lathes, J. J. Holtzapffel Fret Cutting, "Jack Plane" and C. G. Leland. Repoussé and Metal Chasing, C. G. Leland. Tools and their uses, T. Bolas and C. G. Leland. Wood Turning for beginners, F. C. Lambert. Cycle Repair and Maintenance, A. W. Marshall. Etching on Metals, T. Bolas. Stencil Cutting and Stencilling, "Jack Plane." First steps in Painting, C. E. Dawson. Pastel or Crayon Drawing, C. E. Dawson. Stone Cutting and Polishing, G. Day.

Longman's Magazine. 1900 19068

McMaster (J. B.) Benjamin Franklin. '87 15006
"Malet (Lucas)" *Mrs. Harrison.* The gateless barrier ... 16634
Marsh (R.) The Devil's Diamond 16602
— The Mystery of Phillip Bennion's death 12488
Meade (L. T.) and Halifax (C.) Stories from the diary of a Doctor 12474
Merriman (H. S.) *H. S. Scott.* The Isle of Unrest 16621
Meyrick (E.) A Handbook of British Lepidoptera. '95 ... 13425
*Miles (A. H.) *Ed.* Fifty-two Fairy Tales 16605
Mivart (St. G.) Essays and Criticisms. 2v. '92 19083
Monteiro (R.) Delagoa Bay: its natives and natural history. '91 15737
Montgomery (F.) Prejudged 16640
Moore (A. W.) A history of the Isle of Man. 2v. 1900 ... 15727
Moore (F. F.) The conscience of Coralie 16619
Morley (J.) Oliver Cromwell. 1900 10200
Morrison (A.) Cunning Murrell 16617
Munro (H. H.) The rise of the Russian Empire. 1900 ... 15722

Music Scores—

Caryll (I.) and Monckton (L.) The Messenger Boy 12832

Norman (H.) The peoples and politics of the Far East. 1900 15720

Oliphant (*Mrs.*) The Lady's Walk 16604

Pall Mall Magazine. 2v. 1900 19089, 19090
Parker (G.) The lane that had no turning 16625
Pearson's Magazine—
1898—14900. | 1899—19098.
1899—19097. | 1900—19099.
Pemberton (M.) The footsteps of a throne 16622
Phillips (J.) Vesuvius. '69 13429
Phillpotts (E.) Sons of the morning 16624
Pixley (F. W.) A history of the Baronetage. 1900 15731
Planche (J. R.) History of British Costume. '93 13080
Pliny's Letters: Books I. and II. with notes, by J. Cowan. Book III., with a commentary by J. E. B. Mayor. '89... 10224
Pratt (E. A.) Catherine Gladstone. 1900 15005
*Pumphrey (S. L.) A little brown Pebble. '90 13428

Quiver. 1899-1900 19102

Ridge (W. P.) A breaker of laws... 12494
— An important man, and others 12495
"Rita." *Mrs. W. D. Humphreys.* A Woman in it 12490
Rule (M.) The life and times of St. Anselm. 2v. '83 .. 15008
Russell (W. C.) The Pretty Polly 16620

St. Aubyn (A.) *Frances Marshall.* A prick of conscience ... 16611
Sergeant (A.) Blake of Oriel 12493
Shiel (M. P.) The yellow danger 12482
Simmonds (T. C.) The art of Modelling in clay and wax. '92 13085
Simson (A.) Travels in the wilds of Ecuador. '86 15735
Smith (J. H.) Elements of Geometry. '90 13421
Smith (T. R.) Architecture: Gothic and Renaissance. '96 ... 13077
Smith (T. R.) and Slater (J.) Architecture: Classic and Early Christian. '98 13076
*Stables (G.) On war's red tide: a tale of the Boer War .. 16642
Strand Magazine. 1900 19094
Surrey and Wyatt Anthology, 1509-1547. Ed. E. Arber (B. A.) 1900 11408

Taylor (J. E.) The Aquarium: its inhabitants, structure and management. '84 13427
Temple Magazine. 1899-1900 19096
Thomson (C. L.) Samuel Richardson. 1900 15004
"Twain (Mark)" *S. L. Clemens.* The man that corrupted Hadleyburg, etc. 16613

Walford (E.) Pleasant days in pleasant places. N.D. ... 15739
Wallace (R.) Farming industries of Cape Colony. '96 ... 15730

Wells (H. G.) Love and Mr. Lewisham 12483
Westall (W.) As luck would have it 16627
— The Old Factory 12472
*Williams (W. L.) Gwr y Dolau : neu ffordd y troseddwr ... 12498
" Winter (John Strange) " *Mrs. A. Stannard.* A self-made Countess 16610
— The Truth-Tellers 12475
Wood (*Mrs.* H.) Danesbury House 16606

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

The issue of books from the Library during the past four months has been as follows :—

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
August ...	6368	1038	285
September	6902	1406	332
October ...	8108	1930	372
November	8010	1852	379

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

	Reading Rooms	Museum	Daily Average
August ...	15978	2309	704
September	16610	2258	754
October	21282	2089	864
November	20607	2179	876

On the 30th of November, 2970 persons had borrower's tickets ; 1007 children were borrowers, and 173 teachers had obtained the special teacher's tickets.

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. II—No. 13 MARCH. 1901

Notes on Books, New and Old

THE contents of Dr. Fitchett's vigorous and ably edited work, *Wellington's Men*, are four autobiographies of soldiers who fought with Wellington during his hard-hitting duel with the French in Spain, and at the crowning combat of Waterloo. The story of men who did so much to make the Empire what it is to-day, is sure of a warm welcome.

* * *

As a sketch of the personality of our late beloved Queen, Mrs. Oliphant's *Queen Victoria* is a work of considerable charm. It brings into convenient limits a large stock of information, and as a tribute to the character of the Queen, while it is, of course, laudatory, it is also frank and honest.

* * *

Stories from the Faërie Queen, by Mary Macleod, is an admirable book. The tales themselves, from Spenser's inimitable allegory, are daintily and vividly told, and the glamour of the old romances rests on each page.

* * *

Dr. A. C. Doyle's *The Great Boer War* is a most important contribution to the literature of the South African Campaign. It is a fine piece of writing, painstakingly accurate, and as picturesque as any of the novels which have made his name a household word.

* * *

In *Wooings and Weddings in Many Climes*, Mrs. L. J. Miln pleasantly and cleverly describes matters of world-wide interest. It is a most attractive and sumptuously got-up volume, and is enriched with numerous photographs.

* * *

Tramping with Tramps, by Mr. J. Flynt, is probably one of the most fascinating and valuable works that has been written in recent times. It is an account of the adventures of a scientific student who lived the life of a tramp, with all its perils and vicissitudes, in various countries, in order that he might study the question of tramps and their relation to crime on its own ground and in its own peculiar conditions and environment.

In the *Handy Man Afloat and Ashore*, by the Rev. G. Goodenough, the life of our blue-jackets and marines in training-ship, man-of-war, and barracks, is popularly described : their work, their play ; the social life of "the lower-deck," together with naval yarns and songs ancient and modern.

* * *

The Land of the Long Night, by Mr. P. Du Chaillu, is a stirring book. Nothing in fiction could be more thrilling than the accounts of snow hurricanes and blizzards. The land travel between the Arctic Circle and the Frozen Sea has never, perhaps, been more picturesquely described.

* * *

By far the most memorable of recently-issued biographies is Mr. L. Huxley's *Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley*. The author has largely told his father's story in his father's words. He has given the world an immense mass of letters, many extremely valuable and interesting, and all characteristic, and has connected them by a well-written consecutive narrative.

* * *

In *Highways and Byways of East Anglia*, Mr. W. A. Dutt describes some of the leading features of Norfolk and Suffolk, a region rich alike in architecture, civil and ecclesiastical, and in the varied beauties of pasture, woodland, and water. The work is illustrated by Mr. J. Pennell.

* * *

Dr. A. R. Wallace's weighty work, *Studies : Scientific and Social*, is not only instructive, but suggestive and deeply interesting. The two volumes contain the most important of his contributions to periodical literature ranging over the last thirty-five years. The opinions of a man whose mind has been trained and furnished by the study of physical science are always of peculiar interest when he applies that training and that knowledge to subjects of more general concern.

* * *

Lord Roseberry is one of those gifted individuals who could not speak or write indifferently on any subject, and the fact that his latest work, *Napoleon : The Last Phase*, has obviously been stimulated by a genuine interest in and liking for the subject, and prepared with sincerity, care, and thoroughness, is a sufficient guarantee of its value and importance. The book, as its title implies, only deals with the story of the captivity at St. Helena.

* * *

Some readable fiction is entered in our list under the following names :—O. Agnus, G. Boothby, R. Broughton, J. M. Cobban, A. T. Q. Couch, F. M. Crawford, S. R. Crockett, A. J. Dawson, T. Gallon, M. Hewlett, J. Hocking, E. W. Hornung, D. Lyall, "Rita," F. A. Steel, A. S. Swan, K. Tynan, H. Ward, H. B. M. Watson, and I. Zangwill.

The Authoress of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and "Linacre Grange," Bootle

It may not be generally known to the many admirers of the writings of the late Dinah M. Muloch (Mrs. Craik) that the gifted authoress of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, resided with her brother a little over forty years ago at "Linacre Grange," Bootle, where she wrote several of her homely stories, including *A Life for a Life*. The "Grange," judging from a faded



Miss Muloch at the "Grange."

photograph, must have been a delightfully picturesque habitation, with its old-fashioned garden, stocked with ancient fruit trees. But this old house, like many another, has had to give place to the more pressing necessities of modern existence, and Bootle knows it no more. It stood originally on land now in the possession of the Mayor of Bootle (Mr. Alderman Ascroft), an old and esteemed resident of the borough, and his present abode, Linacre House, is closely associated with the site of the vanished homestead.

In 1858 there appeared in *Chambers' Journal* a charming little sketch from the hand of the authoress abovenamed entitled *Brother Jonathan's Pet*, wherein we are afforded some pleasing word-pictures of scenes on the Mersey, that noble river upon whose heaving tide the prosperity of the great city of Liverpool mainly depends. The space at our disposal will only permit of a few extracts therefrom ; but the entire sketch merits the attention of those readers who derive pleasure from retrospective glimpses of the port and its shipping.

"Who, living within reach of that big town . . . does not know the long low line of the Mersey shore, ending, or rather beginning, in the interminable sandy flats of Waterloo? . . . For all that, it is not a bad place, nor an ugly place ; and pleasant to run down to by rail, for 'a smell of the sea,' half a mile off. If by rare chance you happen to catch the tide at high water—as I did the other day—and, for a few minutes, the leagues of sand become sea, and the sea becomes a flood of silver, and gold, and diamonds under the paly sunshine of a December afternoon—why, then, Waterloo is not far from being actually pretty. . . . One variety it has, something alive and stirring on the great expanse of uniformity—the ships. Generally, there is a dreary look about ships out at sea ; not passing and repassing busily, as at or near a seaport town, but peered at telescopically from an idle shore. They glide so ghostly, silently, solitarily, like unquiet souls adrift upon space. . . . But at Waterloo, the ships are not spectres. You have there, softened into picturesque form, the full benefit of the Mersey commerce, the 'flocks' of sailing-vessels outward or homeward bound, the long fairy-like threads of smoke cast across the horizon by innumerable passenger steam-boats ; and when some fine 'liner' passes up or down Channel, she sometimes comes near enough for you to hear the distant whir-whir of her machinery, above the almost equally distant murmur of the sea; you watch her great bulk as contrasted with all other steamers, wonder what she is, and where on earth she is going to.

I thus stood watching a big steamer making her way . . . up the river towards Liverpool. With her long high hulk, far out of the water, her enormous paddle-wheels, and her low masts all dressed with flags, she made a sufficiently prominent object between me and the sun to catch the notice even of a lazy landlubber. . . . And so, when finally she steamed out of sight into that misty forest of masts to which the Mersey narrows above Bootle, and I had taken my saunter over the sand-hills, the big steamer still lingered sufficiently in my mind for me to make a careless remark concerning her, when I reached home. Attention was roused immediately.

"A 'big' steamer. Very big, was she? Paddles or screw?" After a great effort of nautical memory, I replied decisively, "Paddles." "Long hulk? High out of water?" "Very high—in fact, with her low masts, I might almost say clumsy." "Clumsy! Ah, you know nothing! Why, she was the Adriatic. You must actually have seen the Adriatic!" I humbly suggested that this fact . . . did not impart any information to my benighted self. . . . "Not know the Adriatic, the great American liner, built to sail against our Persia!" . . . "Why, the Adriatic is Brother Jonathan's last

pet ; meant to beat us all hollow—got up regardless of expense—furnished like a palace. And her engines ; they boast that her engines are the grandest ever manufactured—I'd like to have a look at them !" . . . "I should like to go aboard of her, and get a look at her engines," was the prevailing sentiment of the next day or two, till it came at last—triumphant possibility !—to "Should *you* like to go aboard of her ?" "Could a British woman resist such an invitation domestic . . . ?"



Miss Muloch (*seated*) **and Miss Myers.**

You would not have thought it was December, though, as we paced up and down the landing-stages, that great trysting-place, whence, as has been proved from accurate data, 40,000 people cross the Mersey every day, and the whole population of Liverpool crosses in the course of a week. The new landing-stage, especially, forms an admirable promenade of a thousand yards long, with one trifling objection—the bridges which connect it with the quay are so short, that at low-water they slope in an angle of forty-five degrees, down which an adventurous truck sometimes darts to everybody's imminent danger. . . . To-day, being nearly high-water, no such accident diverted the incessantly changing swarm of all sorts of people which makes a Liverpool crowd a perpetual study. . . . It was an exquisite afternoon—full of that quiet all-permeating sunshine which, when you do

get it, makes a December day the pleasantest of any for sight-seeing. The air was so clear, you could have counted every window in the houses along either shore ; and the vessels as we passed them by, seemed to stand up spar by spar, and rope by rope, cut out sharply against the cloudless sky. . . .

And now we came in sight of Jonathan's Pet—that is, we had been in sight for ever so long, but my inexperienced eye had never detected her, or distinguished her from half-a-dozen other "big ships." "Don't you see her? lying beside that old-fashioned, clumsy-built trader—wonderful craft! Would do actually sixteen knots in sixteen hours! ha! ha!"—and modern superiority laughed heartily at the respectable "slow coach," which no doubt was thought an astonishing ship in her day. "That's the Persia to leeward, and there's the Adriatic." . . . When we neared her, and noticed how high she stood out of the water, how the boat-loads of people that kept crowding in seemed to be dispersed over her decks of no more account than a stray half-dozen or so, the impression of her size increased. As our boat lay to, waiting to come alongside, the learned of our company had opportunity fully to criticise the points of Jonathan's Pet, which they did with great gusto. I, unlearned and ignorant, could only gaze idly at a sociable party of sea-gulls, which swam from under her bows, apparently as tame and comfortable as a brood of ducks in a pond ; and then at this gigantic floating palace, which had just made safely her first voyage. . . . We were on board at last. Most people, in these travelling days, are familiar with the interior of the magnificent ocean-steamers, where every luxury of furniture, living and sleeping accommodation, is provided for a fortunate passenger—subject only to the slight drawbacks of sea-sickness, drowning, burning, or blowing up. . . . But—her engines. The scientific mind evidently thought every minute lost that was not spent in the examination of her engines. So we hurriedly ran through the passenger domains . . . and finally made our way to the engine-gallery.

Perhaps, of all human handiwork, there is nothing grander than a fine piece of machinery—especially a steam-engine. I own to have been literally awed at sight of this one—this dumb monster of shiny brass and dark solid iron, with its enormous cylinders moulded as accurately as a silver flower-bell ornamenting a tea pot, and kept as bright as the best house-wife's best "family plate" : with its crank. . . . and its piston-rod, that, moving up and down, must look as terrible, remorseless, and unswerving as the great arm of justice. . . .

"Any one going back by the next boat?" Yes ; about 300 or so, who, appearing out of inconceivable nooks, descended the ship's side, and crowded the river-boat on every square foot which two human feet could take possession of. In five minutes we had dropped astern, and saw the great hull of the Adriatic gradually lessening to that slender shape into which she dwindles at a very slight distance. As she lay with her stars and stripes streaming against the still clear sky, and the red winter sunset throwing its glow upon her great motionless paddle-wheels, we heartily wished her good-speed. Ay, even though our own Persia lay, a short space off, pluming her feathers for the flight."

Miss Muloch wrote at least two other sketches during her residence at "Linacre Grange," namely, *My Babes in the Wood* and *Our Lost Cat*. The former is a delightful study of bird life at the "Grange," and the latter treats of adventures which befell the authoress whilst searching for her favourite cat. These sketches have been reprinted under the title of *Studies from Life*.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. James Williamson, the Farm, Stanley Road, Linacre, for the following additional particulars :—

"The few bare facts of which I have knowledge are as follows : In 1858, I believe, Mr. Benjamin Muloch, brother of the authoress, having obtained an appointment in the Liverpool Borough Engineer's Office, his sister came up from London to reside with him at "Linacre Grange," then in the occupancy of Mrs. James Williamson, the widow of my great-uncle.

Mr. Muloch was one of the pioneers in the art of photography, then in its infancy, and his practice with his sister, her friends and surroundings, resulted in the batch of photos which I recently showed you. [Of these we are enabled to reproduce three].

The "Grange," as you will remember, was an ancient brick house turning its back to the road, and facing a large garden encompassed by high walls. There is ample internal evidence in Miss Muloch's writings, at this period, of the charm this old-world garden possessed for her, with its smooth expanse of lawn surrounded by beds of old-fashioned flowers, its orchard of aged fruit-trees, and its shady walks with tall box borders. Here through the summer months, in sweet seclusion from the outer world, she made her study walking up and down the narrow paths beneath the trees evolving her literary themes.

And the subjects of several articles which afterwards appeared in *Chambers' Journal* were derived from her picturesque environment. "An interesting young family [of blackbirds], reared . . . in a hole in the trunk of a venerable apple-tree, at the corner of the garden," inspired that entitled *My Babes in the Wood*, in which she says : "It was towards the end of May, and our garden was becoming a perfect aviary. It is a very old-fashioned garden, stocked with ancient fruit-trees ;

Apple and pear, and plum and cherry,
Or anything else to make us merry,

as many a bird sang, or meant to sing, in bird language : with luxuriant undergrowth of currants, gooseberries, raspberries, running almost wild."

Then the loss of her cat "Lotos"—so called evidently from his habit of taking life easily as represented in the photograph—furnished the topic for *Our Lost Cat*. This cat, it appears, had been sent on by rail in advance from London, and when his mistress arrived at the "Grange" pussy was missing, and in the contribution abovenamed she describes the search for and ultimate recovery of her pet.



"Our Lost Cat."

As I recently noticed a paper of yours in the *Bootle Times* [here reprinted] on these Linacre writings of Miss Muloch, it is no use my going over the same ground, except that it may be of interest to state that the old gentleman referred to in *Our Lost Cat*, as reminding her of Mr. Dickens' "Casby the Patriarch," was identified by contemporaries as Mr. Hope, father of the late Mrs. Danson, whose husband was one of the donors to your institution.

The "lodge of the big house of the village," to which allusion is made in the same sketch, and where she witnessed such a pleasant domestic scene, was that attached to the house called "Homefield," then occupied by Mr. Hudson Lutwyche [see Burke's *Landed Gentry of Great Britain* for particulars of this ancient family name]. The lodge has disappeared, but the house surrounded by brickfields still exists."

My informant's family has been associated with Linacre for upwards of three hundred years.

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL NOTES

The Director delivered his lecture on **"Timber and Timber Trees"** on Wednesday, February 27th, in the Assembly Hall of the School, Mr. James Webster, J.P., presiding. About 230 persons chiefly employed in the timber trade attended, and listened with apparent interest to the Chairman's practical remarks, and plea for increased interest in their work and greater knowledge of it. The meeting may be said to have proved the existence of a desire on the part of the younger generation for definite instruction on the nature and uses, the conversion and seasoning of timber, and concerning the machinery employed in the trade. This kind of instruction as Mr. Webster said is not provided as yet in the Technical School. The importance of the timber industry demands some provision, and there is no doubt that one so deeply engaged in the timber trade as Mr. Webster, and having so intimate a knowledge of its practical side, will not rest satisfied until the desire is met.

* * *

The lecture was an attempt to outline the field of enquiry respecting the material of construction concerned, and dealt with the botany, the distribution, the statistics, and the principal uses of timber. The botanical aspect was necessarily most fully expounded ; the meaning of woody fibre, air vessels or pores, medullary rays and resin ducts was explained by a description of the early and later stages of growth in trees and numerous pictures of their anatomy. The value of thin shavings across the log in determining kinds of wood closely resembling each other in the mass was shown, and whilst pictures of various common trees of Europe, Asia and America were being shown to illustrate their general aspect, a few suggestions as to their special good points and characteristic faults were made, with due apologies for daring to instruct practical men in this fashion.

* * *

Some scenes from the forests of Canada, the United States, Central and South America, and the Antipodes aroused interest. These included views of those giants, the Redwood trees of California, the Oregon Pine, the Kauri Pine of Auckland (N. Z.) and the Eucalyptus (Jarrah) of Western Australia ; also some views of mahogany felling and transport from a rare Liverpool tract. At the close some fifty volumes on Forestry, the strength of materials (including Timber), the diseases of Timber, its measurement, its identification, and botanical or practical characteristics, were shown to as many of the audience as cared to stay behind and look at them. All these books were kindly lent by the Public Librarian, Mr. C. H. Hunt, for the occasion. Several stayed to ask questions, and on the day following the lecture others called at the School to seek further information.

If duly qualified practical experts can be obtained for the second and third parts of the scheme, it is hoped to establish a course of some eight or nine lectures ; say three or four dealing with distribution (Forests) minute anatomy and identification, natural defects, diseases and parasites ; three or four with forms in which imported, uses, methods of sawing, seasoning, measurement and strength for constructive purposes ; one or two on saws and saw mill machinery. There are plenty of men with practical knowledge, there must surely be someone with the power of imparting it through lectures freely illustrated by the lantern. The committee would be glad to hear from any such without delay.

* * *

The imports of timber into Great Britain in 1899, amounted in value to 25½ millions of pounds. The increase as compared with 1890 was equal to £7,000,000. The timber imports are much more than twice the tea imports in sterling value.

* * *

The **examinations** are upon us. The first of the season are in Practical Cookery and Laundry Work, and will be held on the 8th inst. Nearly every day thenceforth until Easter, brings its examination. The Science and Art examinations which begin late in April and continue nearly to Whitsuntide, will have lost some of their glory now that the school does not send in candidates for the elementary stages. The more incumbent is it on students to uphold the honour of the school by doing well in the advanced stages.

* * *

There will be a hearty competition for the **Owen Scholarship.** This is tenable for one or two years in the new School of Commerce, established at University College by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and subsidised by the City Council. The subjects of competition are English (compulsory) and Arithmetic (compulsory), and at least three out of the following : French or German or Spanish, Shorthand (60 words a minute) or Book-Keeping, Business Method, Commercial Geography, History. Any student of the school during the current session may compete. The advanced stages of the non-compulsory subjects count for double marks, and the examinations of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes are the test of merit. The fortunate winner will find after paying the fees of the School of Commerce a substantial sum towards the cost of his maintenance remaining. He will of course be expected to give up all his time during the period of his scholarship to his studies.

* * *

The **Davies' Scholarship** is another new one intended to help the electrical or mechanical engineer. No names can be taken for this scholarship after March 8th, nor for the Derby scholarship, both of which will be awarded on the result of the April and May examination of the Board of Education (which now includes the Science and Art Department of former years). The Davies Scholarship is worth £25 per annum at least for one, two or three years, and will be worth

£50 if augmented by the Board of Education as hoped. This augmentation may depend on the amount of interest shown by students in the competition. The **Derby Scholarship** is intended to help mechanical engineers. The subjects and conditions of the competitions have been circulated in the School, and the Director begs a careful reading and hopes for at least half-a-dozen entries in competition for each.

* * *

The **School of Art** is doing very good elementary work, and is equipped for the accomplishment of much higher kinds of work. It does not appear that its development is sufficiently advanced to support competition this year for the **Lamb Scholarship** established by the ex-Mayor. The particulars should be kept steadily in view by students that a hearty competition may be entered into next year.

* * *

The Director will be very glad to make appointments with art students who desire to see the rooms devoted to Art study. Unfortunately these rooms were empty at the official opening of the School last September. Too few of our townsfolk know of the beautiful models and good furnishing which have since then been installed. A very fair show of works executed in the School will be sent up to South Kensington very shortly. The qualifications of the Art Master are of a kind to inspire hearty confidence, and when his work is better known, the School will be better appreciated by the outside public. An Assistant Art Master also highly qualified is assisting Mr. Bulmer in the school instruction. The terms for day instruction are very moderate in comparison of those usually charged in Art Schools.

Intermediate School Notes

The first term entries in the Intermediate School are such as to show the reality of the need for such a school in the district. Although more than twenty applicants were declined admission as not coming up to the educational standard required, sixty scholars are now on the roll. Twenty-four boys are residents beyond the Borough limits. It is too soon to speak of the work being done, but this may be said that very complimentary letters have been received by the Director and the Head Master from parents of boys. Good provision is made for physical drill and gymnastics, but hitherto unusual difficulties have attended the attempt to obtain a cricket and football ground, but it is believed that these difficulties are about to disappear. Parents would do well to take an interest in the moderate amount of home-work required from the boys by their masters, and especially to guard against their having too many evening distractions and engagements calculated to interfere with the doing of the work set.

* * *

The competition for the **Matheson Scholarships** of five guineas each in value resulted in the following list in order of merit:—1st. Frank Louis Gorse. 2nd. James Stewart. 3rd. Dermot Murray. The Head Master's son waived his claim and the award was made in favour of Stewart and Murray.

Enquiries have been made as to whether boys may enter the school at the half-term. This practice is not conducive to good work and will not be encouraged. An examination for entrance at the Summer Term, which will begin on April 23rd will be held on Wednesday, April 3rd at 10-0 a.m. Applications may now be sent to the Director. A Prospectus containing a form of application may be had by writing to the Director of Technical Instruction.

Social Union Notes

The Social Union flourishes. The Choral Society, the Spanish Society, the Debating Society, the Chess and Draughts Club, and the the Needlework circle have had many very pleasant and profitable meetings. The Engineering Society meets less often, but Engineering problems are discussed once a month and there is a goodly number of members. An Athletic section is still enrolling members with a view to the summer season. A Field and Rambling Club will start shortly ; names should be given in to Mr. J. J. Edgar, or at the office. The Dramatic section is the only one which seems to languish. We hope to publish from time to time notes of work accomplished in the sections, but for this must depend on the reports furnished by the Secretaries of sections.

* * *

The Literary and Debating Section was formed early in December. Mr. Small was elected Chairman, and Mr. Tattersall Honorary Secretary. There is a Committee of seven members for the governing of the section. The meetings are held fortnightly on Saturday Evenings at 7-30 p.m. The first meeting was held on December 1st, when Mr. Small (the Chairman) read the opening address on "**Progress,**" preceded by a few remarks on what was expected of a Literary Society and the benefits gained by being a member of one. The paper was well received, several gentlemen spoke. The next meeting was on Saturday, December 15th, when Mr. Spicer gave a paper on the "**Development of Electricity,**" illustrating his remarks by experiments. The next meeting was on January 12th, 1901, when a debate was held. The motion before the house was "**Should the House of Lords be abolished.**" Mr. Nicholson proposed and Mr. R. A. Roberts opposed the motion. Several members spoke, and on a vote being taken the motion was lost by 12—9. The 4th meeting was held on Saturday, January 26th, when Mr. Ogle read a paper on "**Three Great Evils—Ignorance, Greed and Drink,**" dealing with them in the order named. The paper was well received, several members spoke. The fifth meeting was held on February 9th, Mr. Small being unavoidably absent, Mr. R. A. Roberts took the chair. Mr. Browne read a paper on "**India,**" which was thoroughly enjoyed by the meeting.

The Choral Society.—Many students expressed a keen desire that a Choral Society should be started as soon as possible, so a meeting of those interested was called and officers appointed. The question of conductorship naturally occupied the thoughts of the meeting, and ultimately it was decided to ask our good friend Mr. J. W. Marshall (one of the Teachers) to occupy the honoured position; with much pleasure we received his acceptance of the post, and immediately he arranged a programme for the ensuing session. But we had no piano, and here again we received valuable help from one of our number, Mrs. Cross, who kindly offered our conductor the use of a piano for the session, which he accepted with thanks on behalf the society, and so, fully equipped—thanks to our friends—we began our rehearsals, which we now hold fortnightly. Our subscription is 1/6 per annum, most of which is returned to members in music. So well have we progressed under our able conductor, that we are successfully rehearsing the following programme of part songs, etc. :—

"Oh! Hush thee my baby" *Arthur S. Sullivan*
"Softly falls the shades of Evening *J. L. Hatton*
"Farewell" *Mendelssohn*
"Soldier's Chorus" *Gounod*
"The Gallant Troubadour" *Michael Watson*
"A Spring Song" *Ciro Pinsuti*
"Come, Dorothy, Come" *Swabian Volkslied*

As a criterion of the interest evinced in the society, it may be mentioned that at each rehearsal several new members have been admitted, and we now number nearly 60, which speaks well for its popularity. Singers are invited to join, particularly altos, tenors and basses, and we are sure that once they attend they will be desirous of coming regularly. Any information will be cordially given on application to our Secretary, Miss Hall, or by the Librarians, Mrs. Cross and Mr. T. Parry, or by our Conductor, Mr. J. W. Marshall.

* * *

The Secretary of the Social Union sends the following notes:—

For some time past the students of the Bootle Technical School have been desirous of forming a Recreative Union, but owing to lack of accommodation in the old building they were unable to carry their views into effect. With the erection of the Technical School a new era opened and the opportunity of the Prize Day last September was taken by our Director, Mr. J. J. Ogle, of putting the idea before the students assembled. The scheme was supported by the Chairman, Councillor J. J. Mack, Mr. Small and Mr. J. W. Marshall, who lucidly placed before the meeting the objects of the Union, and it was at once decided that a Union be formed. A meeting was called for the following Saturday at which a large number of students attended and a Provisional Committee was appointed to draw a set of rules suitable to the Union. This arduous duty in a very short time was completed and accepted by the general body. The subscription for present students was fixed at 1/- per annum and for past students at 2/6 per annum.

Considerable enthusiasm has been shown by the various societies and it augurs well for their future that increasing interest is apparent in the doings of nearly every section. For a new union, we may congratulate ourselves that we are upon a firm basis, and though our membership is not quite as large as it might be, a large number of the students have given that support to it which is essential to success, and we may look forward to many recruits joining us at the beginning of the new session. The President of the Union is Mr. Councillor J. J. Mack, and the Secretary Mr. John J. Edgar. The full list of officers is too long to print here, but the executive includes the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee, the Director and the Teaching Staff and a large number of students elected by themselves. I cannot close without alluding to the exceedingly generous way in which the Committee of Technical Instruction for the Borough has met us. In fact, but for their assistance we could hardly have proceeded. The Union tenders to them its best thanks for permitting them the use of the School, and light, and for the interest manifested by them. It now only remains for the students to rally round, and join the various societies, and make the Union not only a social and intellectual benefit to themselves, but also an ornament to the Borough of Bootle.

J.J.O.

MUSEUM NOTES

On Thursday evening, December 13th, the Curator delivered an address in the Bird Room on "The Architectural Beauties of the Alhambra." There was a large attendance, about 120 persons being present. At the outset of his remarks, the lecturer briefly referred to the conquest of Granada and to the downfall of the Moors. He then went on to describe the most characteristic features of the palace fortress of the Granadine kings. In the Alhambra may be found the speaking art of the Egyptians, the natural grace and refinement of the Greeks, the geometrical combinations of the Romans, the Byzantines and the Arabs. The ornament wanted but one charm—symbolism. This the religion of the Moors forbade ; but the want was more than supplied by the inscriptions, which, addressing themselves to the eye by their outward beauty, at once excited the intellect by the difficulties of deciphering their curious and complex involutions, and delighted the imagination by the beauty of the sentiments they expressed and the music of their composition. The Moor ever regarded what is held to be the first principle in architecture—to decorate construction, never to construct decoration. In Moorish architecture not only does the decoration arise naturally from the construction, but the constructive idea is carried out in every detail of the ornamentation of the surface. The address was illustrated by lantern slides and by models from the South Kensington Museum.

* * *

On Thursday evening, January 10th, the Curator delivered an address in the Bird Room entitled "Tea, and where we get it." There was a good attendance. The lecturer's remarks were principally confined to the Ceylon product, which has become an important item of the world's commerce. The export of the Ceylonese commodity which in 1875 was only 492 lbs., has now reached the great total of 90 million lbs. per annum. An account was given of the methods employed in its cultivation, and of the various processes by which the leaf is converted into the manufactured article. The address was illustrated by lantern views and by exhibits in the permanent collection.

* * *

The Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company has recently presented to the Museum a series of twelve beautiful photographs illustrative of Irish geology, the handiwork of Mr. R. Welch, Belfast. The pictures, which undoubtedly possess considerable educational value, hang above the mineralogical exhibit in the Magazine Reading Room.

* * *

The South Kensington Museum loan collection was exchanged on January 21st, for an interesting collection of woodcarvings, German stoneware, English and French earthenware, German and Dutch electrotypes, bookbindings and leatherwork, oil paintings, water-colour paintings illustrative of the Coronation of George IV., embroideries, designs for woodcarvings, and reproductions of leatherwork. The collection is valued at £1,200.

* * *

On Thursday evening, February 14th, the Curator delivered an address in the Bird Room, entitled "Sugar: and where we get it." There was an audience of about 150 persons. The methods employed in the cultivation of sugar-cane, beet-root, sorghum and other sugar-yielding plants were described, as well as the various processes of manufacture whereby the raw material is converted into the finished article of commerce. In the United States and in Canada great quantities of sugar are obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple. The Gulf States and the West Indies are the principal sources whence the supplies of sugar-cane are derived; the sugar used on the Continent is chiefly obtained from the beet. Sugar was only vaguely known to the Greeks and Romans; it seems to have been introduced into Europe during the time of the Crusades. The cane was grown about the middle of the twelfth century in Cyprus, whence, some time later, it was transplanted into Madeira, and about the beginning of the sixteenth century it was thence carried to the New World. Lantern slides and Museum specimens were used to illustrate the address.



Back:—Hy. Phipps. Jno. Tattersall. Wm. Molyneux. Samuel Baker. Louis W. Heintz.
Front:—Alex. Starkey. Geo. Ellis. Jno. Cave-Brown-Cave. Hy. Musker. Jos. Musker.

BOOTLE CHARTER PARTY

THE MAKING OF BOOTLE

A Final Draft of the Bootle Charter of Incorporation, 1868

Victoria, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND QUEEN, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME: GREETING—

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the First year of OUR Reign intituled "An Act to Amend an Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," It was enacted, That if the Inhabitant Householders of any Town or Borough in England or Wales should petition US to grant them a Charter of Incorporation, it should be lawful for US, by any such Charter, if WE should think fit, by the advice of OUR Privy Council to grant the same, to extend to the Inhabitants of any such Town or Borough within the District to be set forth in such Charter all the Powers and Provisions of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 5th and 6th years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," whether such Town or Borough should or should not be a Corporate Town or Borough, or should or should not be named in either of the Schedules to the said Act, to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales. PROVIDED nevertheless that Notice of every such Petition, and of the time when it should please US to order that the same be taken into consideration by OUR Privy Council, should be published in the "London Gazette" one month at least before such Petition should be so considered ; but such Publication should not need to be by Royal Proclamation. AND WHEREAS after the passing of the said first-mentioned Act the Inhabitant Householders of the Town of Bootle-cum-Linacre, embracing the whole Township of Bootle-cum-Linacre, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, did petition US to grant a Charter of Incorporation to the Inhabitant Householders of the said Town. AND WHEREAS Notice of such Petition, and of the time when the same was ordered by US to be taken into consideration by OUR Privy Council, was accordingly duly published in the "London Gazette" one month at least before such Petition was so considered. AND WHEREAS afterwards OUR

Privy Council did proceed to consider the said Petition, and having fully considered it, have advised US to grant this Charter of Incorporation to the Inhabitants of the said Town of Bootle-cum-Linacre, embracing the whole of the Township of Bootle-cum-Linacre. WE THEREFORE, as well by virtue of the Powers and Authorities vested in US by virtue of OUR Royal Prerogative as by virtue of the Powers and Authorities given to US by the said recited Act of the first year of OUR reign or any other Act of Parliament, and all other Powers and Authorities enabling US in this behalf, by the advice of OUR Privy Council DO HEREBY GRANT and declare that the Inhabitants of the said Town of Bootle-cum-Linacre, embracing the whole of the Township of Bootle-cum-Linacre, and their Successors, shall be for ever hereafter one Body Politic and Corporate in deed, fact, and name, and that the said Body Corporate shall be called "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Bootle-cum-Linacre," and them by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Bootle-cum-Linacre" into one Body Corporate and Politic in deed, fact, and name. WE do hereby for US, OUR Heirs and Successors, erect and constitute by these presents, And WE do grant to the said Body Corporate and Politic, that by the same name they shall have perpetual Succession, and be for ever hereafter persons able and capable in Law to have and exercise, and do and suffer; and that they shall have and exercise, and do and suffer, all the acts, powers, authorities, immunities, and privileges which are now held and enjoyed, done and suffered, by the several Boroughs named in the Schedules to the said Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 5th and 6th years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, in the like manner, and subject to the same provisions as fully and amply to all intents and purposes whatsoever as if the said Town of Bootle-cum-Linacre, embracing the whole of the Township of Bootle-cum-Linacre, had been one of the Boroughs named and included in the second section of Schedule (B) to that Act annexed. AND WE do hereby extend to the Inhabitants of the said Town of Bootle-cum-Linacre, embracing the whole of the said Township, all the powers and provisions of the said Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 5th and 6th years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, and of all and every other Acts or Act of Parliament made and passed for altering, amending, or enlarging the said Act, and the powers and provisions thereof, or in anywise relating thereto; which Acts are hereinafter referred to as the said Acts. AND WE further will, grant and declare that the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Bootle-cum-Linacre and their Successors shall and may for ever hereafter have a Common Seal to serve them in transacting their business, and also shall and may use and assume Armorial Bearings and Devices, which shall be duly entered and enrolled in the Herald's College. AND WE further will, grant, and declare that the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses shall be able and capable in Law to purchase, take, and acquire such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate, lying and being within the said Borough, as shall be necessary for the site of the buildings and premises

required for the official purposes of the Corporation. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses and their Successors for ever. AND WE further will, grant, and declare that the Council of the hereby created Borough of Bootle-cum-Linacre shall consist of a Mayor, six Aldermen, and eighteen Councillors, to be respectively elected at such times and places, and in such and the like manner as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors for the Boroughs named in the Schedules to the said Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, except that the first Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, and the first Auditors and Assessors for the said Borough of Bootle-cum-Linacre, shall be respectively elected at such times and in such manner as hereinafter mentioned, and that the said Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, Auditors, and Assessors so to be elected for the said Borough shall respectively have the same qualification, and have, exercise and enjoy all the powers, immunities and privileges, and be subject to the same duties, penalties, liabilities and disqualifications as the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, Auditors, and Assessors of the several Boroughs enumerated in the said Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, so far as the same are or may be applicable to the said Borough of Bootle-cum-Linacre. AND WE further will, grant, and declare that the title and qualification of the Burgesses of the said Borough of Bootle-cum-Linacre shall be the same with regard to the said Borough, as the title and qualification of the Burgesses of the Boroughs named in the said Act, for Regulating Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, are, with regard to such Boroughs, exactly as if the said Borough of Bootle-cum-Linacre had been included in the Schedules to that Act annexed ; and that all persons possessing such title or qualification with respect to the said Borough of Bootle-cum-Linacre shall be entitled to be placed upon the Burgess List hereinafter mentioned. AND WE further will, grant, and declare that the said Borough of Bootle-cum-Linacre shall be divided into three Wards, to be respectively called " Derby Ward," " Stanley Ward," and " Knowsley Ward," and that the said Wards shall be bounded and described as follows (that is to say)—

DERBY WARD

An imaginary line drawn from a point in the centre of Kirkdale Road, on the northern Boundary of the Borough of Liverpool, in a northwardly direction along the centre of Kirkdale Road, to a point in the centre of Kirkdale Road where the same meets Merton Road, thence in a westwardly direction along the centre of Merton Road to a point where the Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport Railway crosses the last-mentioned road, then in a northwardly direction along the centre of the said Railway to a point where the same crosses Marsh Lane, thence in a northeastwardly direction along the centre of Marsh Lane and in a northwardly direction along the centre of Linacre Lane to the northern boundary of the Township of Bootle-cum-Linacre, thence along the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of the said Township, as well defined by old boundary stones, to the first-mentioned point in the centre of Kirkdale Road.

STANLEY WARD

Shall comprise so much of the Township of Bootle-cum-Linacre as lies within the following boundary (namely) :—An imaginary line drawn from a point in the centre of Kirkdale Road on the northern boundary of the Borough of Liverpool, along the said boundary in a westerly direction, and on the south side of the North Dock Warehouses, across Regent Road to the south-east corner of Canada Dock Basin, along the south side of the said Basin to low-water mark, thence in a northwardly direction along low-water mark for about one thousand and eighty lineal yards, thence turning eastwardly in a straight line to a point in the centre of Church Street West where the same meets Regent Road, thence along the centre of Church Street West, Church Street, Irlam Lane, and Merton Road to a point in the centre of Kirkdale Road, thence in a southerly direction along the centre of Kirkdale Road to the starting-point in the centre of Kirkdale Road aforesaid ; and

KNOWSLEY WARD

Shall comprise so much of the Township of Bootle-cum Linacre as lies within the following boundary (namely) :—An imaginary line drawn from the northwest corner of Stanley Ward at low-water mark in an eastwardly direction along the northern boundary of Stanley Ward to a point in the centre of Church Street West where the same meets Regent Road, thence in an eastwardly direction along the centre of Church Street West, Church Street, and Irlam Lane and Merton Road to a point where the said Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport Railway crosses the last-mentioned road, thence in a northwardly direction along the centre of the said Railway to a point where the same crosses Marsh Lane, thence in a north-eastwardly direction along the centre of Marsh Lane and in a northwardly direction along Linacre Lane to the northern boundary of the Township, thence along the centre of the Rimrose Brook, being the northern boundary of the said Township, to the Rimrose Bridge, thence in a westwardly direction to low-water mark at a point about one thousand three hundred and twenty-five lineal yards in a north-westwardly direction from the starting-point at the north-west corner of Stanley Ward, thence in a southwardly direction along low-water mark to the starting-point aforesaid.

AND WE further will, grant, and declare that each of the said Wards shall return six Councillors. AND WE further will, grant, and declare that OUR trusty and well-beloved Richard Holden of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Gentleman, and in case of his death, inability, incapacity, refusal, or default, then OUR trusty and well-beloved Charles Walker, of No. 5 Cannon Row, Westminster, Gentleman, do, on the 12th day of January, in the year 1869, make an Alphabetical List, to be called the Burgess List, of all persons who shall possess the title and qualifications required by the said Act of Burgesses of the said Borough of Bootle-cum-Linacre as aforesaid, and shall cause a copy of such Burgess List to be fixed on or near the door of the Assembly Rooms in the said Town of Bootle-cum-Linacre, or in some other public and conspicuous situation within the said Borough during eight days next before the 22nd day of January in the year

1869, and that every person so possessed of such title and qualification as aforesaid, whose name shall have been omitted from such Burgess List, and who shall claim to have his name inserted therein, shall, on or before the 22nd day of January in the year 1869, give Notice thereof to the said Richard Holden or the said Charles Walker, whichever of them shall be acting in the premises, in writing, and shall in such Notice describe the House, Warehouse, Counting-House, or Shop then occupied by him the Claimant in the said Borough, in respect of which he, the Claimant, has been rated, and state the time during which he has been rated necessary for his qualification, and also the place of abode of him, the Claimant, and that every person whose name shall have been inserted in such Burgess List may object to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained in the said Burgess List, and every person so objecting shall, on or before the day and year last aforesaid, give to the said Richard Holden or to the said Charles Walker, whichever of them shall be acting in the premises, and also give to the person so objected to or leave on the premises for which he shall appear to be rated in such Burgess List, Notice thereof in writing, which said Notice shall specify the name of such person so objected to, and describe him as he is described in the said Burgess List, and shall also specify the name of such objector, and state his place of abode and the property for which he is said to be rated in the said Burgess List. And the said Richard Holden, or the said Charles Walker, whichever of them shall be acting in the premises, shall include the names of all persons so claiming to be inserted in the said Burgess List in a list, and shall also include the names of all persons so objected to as not entitled to be retained in the said Burgess List in a list, and shall cause copies of such several lists to be fixed on or near the door of the said Assembly Rooms or in some public and conspicuous situation within the said Borough, during eight days next before the 1st day of February in the year 1869. AND WE do hereby appoint OUR trusty and well-beloved Hans Stuart Hawthorne, of Bootle, in the said County of Lancaster, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, and in case of his death, inability, incapacity, refusal, or default, then OUR trusty and well-beloved Samuel Pope of the Middle Temple, in the City of London, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to revise the same Burgess List, as well as the said List of Claimants and the said list of persons objected to, in the manner directed in the said "Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," or in any Act or Acts passed to alter, amend, or enlarge the same, on the first day of February in the said year 1869, or on such other days, and at such times as the said Hans Stuart Hawthorne or Samuel Pope whichever of them shall be acting in the premises, shall from time to time appoint, so that no day after the 11th day of February in the year 1869 shall be appointed on which to revise or to continue to revise such Burgess List.

AND WE do hereby direct the said Richard Holden or the said Charles Walker, whichever of them may be acting in the premises, to make out from the said revised Lists a Burgess Roll (in alphabetical Lists of the Burgesses in each of the said Wards, to be called "Ward Lists") of the Burgesses of the said Borough, and to cause such Burgess Roll to be completed on or before the 22nd day of February in the year

1869, and that such Burgess Roll shall be the Burgess Roll of the Burgesses of the said Borough entitled to vote in the choice of Councillors, Assessors and Auditors of the said Borough, and the Wards thereof respectively, at any election or elections which may take place in such Borough before the 1st day of November in the year 1869. AND WE further will, grant, and declare that the first Election of the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, Auditors, and Assessors for the said Borough shall be respectively holden as follows (that is to say): That the first Election of Councillors for the said Borough shall be holden on the 9th day of March in the year 1869, and that the first Aldermen of the said Borough shall be elected on the 16th day of March in the year 1869, and the Councillors for each Ward immediately after the first Election of Aldermen shall choose or assign an Alderman for such Ward. And the Councillors, immediately after the first election of Aldermen, shall appoint who shall be the Aldermen who shall go out of office according to the said Act, upon the 9th day of November 1872, and thereafter those who shall go out of office shall always be those who have been Aldermen for the longest time without re-election; and that the first Mayor of the said Borough shall be elected from and out of the Aldermen and Councillors of the said Borough on the 16th day of March in the year 1869, and that the first election of Auditors and Assessors for the said Borough and the several Wards thereof, shall take place on the 6th day of April in the year 1869. AND WE do hereby appoint OUR trusty and well-beloved William Hall, of Litherland near the said Town of Bootle-cum-Linaere, Esquire, and in case of his death, inability, incapacity, refusal, or default, then OUR trusty and well-beloved Richard Johnson, of Crosby, near the said Town of Bootle-cum-Linacre, Esquire, to act as Returning Officer at such first Election of Councillors of the said Borough and the several Wards thereof, and at any subsequent Election of a Councillor or Councillors of the said Borough which may take place, or which it may be necessary to hold previous to the said 6th day of April in the year 1869, with the same Powers as by the said Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England are given to the Mayor, or to his appointees, or to the Mayor and Assessors, or to an Alderman and Assessors at Elections of Councillors for the Boroughs named in the Schedules to the said Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF WE have caused these OUR LETTERS to be made PATENT. WITNESS OURSELF at OUR PALACE at this day of in the 32nd year of OUR Reign and in the Year of Our Lord 1868.

NOTE.—The foregoing document was presented to the Free Public Library and Museum by Mr. J. W CAVE-BROWN-CAVE, who acted as Hon. Sec. to the Bootle Incorporation Committee.—C.H.H.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

LENDING DEPARTMENT

Books marked with an Asterisk () are suitable for children.*

Adcock (A. St. J.) The luck of Private Foster 16670
Agnus (O.) Love in our village 16693
Allen (G.) Science in Aready. '92 13430
Andom (R.) *A. W. Barrett.* We three and troddles 16705
Argosy. 2v. 1900 19060, 19061
Atlantic Monthly. 1900 19054

Barr (A. E.) Trinity Bells : a tale of old New York 16691
Becke (L.) Rodman, the boat steerer 16703
Blackwood's Magazine. 1900 19052
Boothby (G.) Long Live the King 16664
— The Woman of Death 16698
Broderip (F. F.) & Hood (T.) *Edd.* Memorials of Thomas Hood. 2v. '60 15026
Broughton (R.) Foes in law 16690
Brown (T. E.) Letters. Ed. with memoir by S. T. Irwin. 2v. 1900 15015
Burton (J. H.) Life and correspondence of David Hume. 2v. '46 15029

Cassell's Magazine. 1900 19088
Cave (H. W.) Golden Tips : a description of Ceylon and its great Tea Industry. 1900 15768
Century Magazine. 1900 19050
Chambers's Journal. 1900 19108
*Church (A. J.) Helmet and spear... 16686
Cobban (J. M.) I'd Crowns resign 16672
Cornhill Magazine. 1900 19082
Couch (A. T. Quiller-) "*Q.*" Old fires and profitable ghosts ... 16696
Crawford (F. M.) In the Palace of the King 16678
— The Rulers of the South : Sicily, Calabria, Malta. 2v. 1900 15752
Crockett (S. R.) The Stickit Minister's wooing, and other Galloway stories 16663
Curran (*Rt. Hon.* J. P.) Speeches, Ed. with memoir, by T. Davis. N.D. 15757

Davis (T.) Literary and Historical Essays. N.D. 15759
— National and Historical Ballads, Songs and Poems. N.D. 11431
Dawson (A. J.) The Story of Ronald Kestrel 16676
Dawson (W. J.) The Making of Manhood. 1900 15289

Doyle (A. C.) The great Boer War. 1900 15750
*Du Chaillu (P.) The Land of the Long Night. 1900 15764
Duffy (*Sir* C. G.) A Bird's-eye view of Irish History. N.D. ... 15756
— Short Life of Thomas Davis, 1840-1846. '95 15018
Dunlop (R.) Daniel O'Connell and the revival of national life in Ireland (H.N.) 1900 15017
Dutt (W. A.) Highways and Byways in East Anglia. 1901... 15769

English Illustrated Magazine. 1900 19086
Englishwoman's Love-Letters. 1901 15025

Feilden's Magazine, the world's record of industrial progress. 1900 13780
*Fenn (G. M.) Charge ! a story of Briton and Boer 16699
*— Uncle Bart ; the tale of a tyrant 16685
Fitchett (W. H.) *Ed.* Wellington's Men : some soldier autobiographies. 1900 15021
Fletcher (J. S.) Baden-Powell of Mafeking. [1900] 15010
— Roberts of Pretoria : the story of his life. 1900 15028
Flynt (J.) Tramping with tramps : studies and sketches of vagabond life. 1900 15762
Forster (H. O. Arnold-) The War Office, the Army, and the Empire. 1900 15766

Gallon (T.) A Rogue in love 16694
Garrett (C.) Loving Counsels : Sermons and Addresses. '92 15290
Y Geninen. 1900 19070
Gentleman's Magazine. 1900 19058
Good Words. 1900 19107
Goodenough (G.) The Handy Man : afloat and ashore. 1901... 19106
Grattan (*Rt. Hon.* H.) Speeches : with a commentary on his career and character by D. O. Madden. N.D. 15758

Harper (C. G.) The Great North Road : the old mail road to Scotland 2v. 1901 15760
Harper's Magazine. 1900 19048
*Henty (G. A.) In the Irish Brigade 16654, 16655, 16656
*— Out with Garibaldi 16660, 16661, 16662
*— With Buller in Natal 16657, 16658, 16659
Hewlett (M.) The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay ... 16675
*Hill (C.) The Lost Daughter 16649
— Sunday, its influence on health and national prosperity. '87 15288
*— Tales about Sunday 16650
Hocking (J.) The madness of David Baring 16666
Hornung (E. W.) Peccavi 16695
Huxley (L.) Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley. 2v. 1900 15013

Idler. 1900 19092

Jókai (M.) The day of wrath 16679

Kelly (J. Fitzmaurice-) The Life of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. '92 15012

*Lang (A.) *Ed.* The Grey Fairy Book 16683, 16684
Le Breton (J.) Miss Tudor 16700
Lugard (*Capt.* F. D.) The rise of our East African Empire. 2v. '93 15748
Lyall (D.) The Flowers o' the Forest 16667

*Mac Ilwaine (H. C.) The White Stone: the story of a boy from the bush 16677
*Macleod (M.) Stories from the Faerie Queene 16680
Macmillan's Magazine. 1900 19066
Marris (N. M.) The Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain. 1900 15020
Matheson (G.) Studies of the portrait of Christ. 2v. 1899-1900 15253
Meade (L. T.) *Mrs. T. Smith.* The wooing of Monica ... 16704
Milu (L. J.) When we were strolling players in the East. '94... 15770
— Wooings and Weddings in many climes. 1900 15765
Mitchel (J.) The History of Ireland from the treaty of Limerick to the present time. 2v. N.D. 15754
— The Life and times of Aodh O'Neill, Prince of Ulster. N.D. 15019

Music Scores—

Greig (J.) *Ed.* Scots Minstrelsie: a national monument of Scottish Song. 6v. 12836

Songs. By various composers. Vol. 1 12833
Adams, By the Fountain, Genevieve, Mona; Balfe, Killarney; Bonheur, Star of the Desert; Jude, Deep in the Mine; Molloy, The Lighthouse Keeper, Love's Old Sweet Song; Morgan, My Sweetheart when a Boy; Pinsuti, Queen of the Earth; Poniatowski, The Yeoman's Wedding Song; Sullivan, The Distant Shore; White, The Devout Lover.

Songs. By various composers. Vol 2 12834
Arne, Rule Britannia; Barri, The Old Brigade; Cobb, The Young British Soldier; Emanuel, The Desert; Haynes, Off to Philadelphia; Potter, Private Tommy Atkins; Russell, The Maniac; Stanford, Father O'Flynn; Stuart, The Coon Drum Major, The Lily of Laguna, My Little Octoroon, The Soldiers of the Queen.

Songs (Sacred) By various composers 12835
Adams, The Pilgrim; Blumenthal, The Message; Cowen, The Promise of Life; Gounod, Nazareth; Piccolomini, Ora pro Nobis, Queen of Angels, The Toilers; Planquette, At Eventide; Rodney, Calvary; Sullivan, "Thou'rt Passing Hence."

*My Friend in need: a tale of Sunday work and Sunday rest .. 16651

Oliphant (*Mrs.*) Queen Victoria: a personal sketch. 1900 ... 15031

Pall Mall Magazine. 1900 19091
Phillips (S.) Herod: a tragedy. 1901 11430
Powell (*Maj.-Gen.* R. S. S. Baden-). Sport in War. 1900. ... 15740
Praeger (R. L.) Official Guide to County Down and the Mourne Mountains. 1900 15741

Reid (E.) & Coe (C. H.) Captain Mayne Reid. 1900 15022
Review of Reviews. 1900 19056
Riddell (*Mrs.* J. H.) *F. G. Trafford.* The Footfall of Fate ... 16701
"Rita." *Mrs. W. D. Humphreys.* Vanity! the confessions of a Court Modiste 16692

Robinson (F. W.) A bridge of glass 16669
Rosebery (*Lord*) Napoleon : the last phase. 1900 15011
Russell (D.) A great temptation 16665

Sanderson (E.) The British Empire at home and abroad. Vol. 1. 1901 15742
Slocum (*Capt.* J.) Sailing alone around the world. 1901 ... 15751
Spon (E.) & (F. N.) Workshop receipts (5th series). '97 ... 13817
*Stables (G.) In Far Bolivia 16681
Steel (F. A.) The Hosts of the Lord 16673
Strand Magazine. 1900 19095
*Sturges (J.) Guide to the game of Draughts. '99 13818
Sunday Magazine. 1900 19109
Sutcliffe (G. L.) *Ed.* The principles and practice of modern House-construction. 2v. '99... 13819
Swan (A. S.) *Mrs. Burnett-Smith.* An American woman 16687, 16688

Taylor (Henry) Autobiography, 1800-1875. 2v. '85 ... 15023
Temple Bar. 2v. 1900. 19063, 19064
Y Traethodydd. 1900 19079
Tynan (K.) *Mrs. H. A. Hinkson.* A daughter of the fields ... 16689
— Three fair maids 16671

*Verne (J.) The Will of an eccentric 16682

Wallace (A. R.) Studies : scientific and social. 2v. 1900 ... 13431
Ward (*Mrs.* H.) Eleanor 16652, 16653
Warden (F.) *Mrs. G. James.* The plain Miss Cray 16702
Watson (H. B. M.) Chloris of the island... 16697
Watson (J.) "*Ian Maclaren.*" Church Folks. 1900 ... 15293
— The Doctrines of Grace. 1900 15292
Woman at Home. 1899-1900 19104
— at Home. 1900... 19105
Wood (C. W.) The Romance of Spain. 1900 15767

Yorke (C.) *Mrs. R. Lee.* Carpathia Knox. 16668

Zangwill (I.) The mantle of Elijah 16674

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Annual Register, 1899
Ashton (J.) A righte merrie Christmasse! the story of Christ-tide. 4to. N. D.
Bacon (G. W.) *Ed.* Commercial and Library Atlas of the British Isles. 4to. 1900.
Bennett (R.) and Elton (J.) History of Corn Milling. Vol. 3. 1900
Feudal laws and customs.

British Government Parliamentary Papers—

Board of Trade Reports—

First Annual Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics. 1898-99. '99

Strikes and Lock-Outs of 1898. '99

Trade Unions in 1898. '99

Intermediate Education (Ireland) Commission—

Final Report of the Commissioners and Minutes of Evidence. Folio. '99

Royal Commissions—

Final Report on Liquor Licensing Laws. Folio. '99

Index to Minutes of Evidence on Liquor Licensing Laws. Folio. '99

Memoranda of Royal Commission on Local Taxation. Folio. '99

Reports of Royal Commission on Local Taxation. Folio. '99

Special Committees—

Committee of Council on Education. Report 1898-99. '99

Select Committee on Public Libraries. Reports for 1849 and 1850-51. 2v. Folio. 1849-51

Turkey—

Correspondence respecting relief work in Crete. Folio. '98

West Indies—

Further Correspondence relating to the Hurricane on 10th-12th September, 1898. Folio. '99

British Museum Publications: Catalogues—

African Plants collected by Dr. F. Welwitsch in 1853-61. Vol. 2. Part 1. Monœotyledons and Gymnosperms, A. B. Rendle. '99.

Birds (Hand-List). R. B. Sharpe. '99

Fossil Bryozoa. Vol. 1. The Cretaceous Bryozoa, J. W. Gregory. '99

Lepidoptera Phalænæ. Vol. 2. Arctiadæ, *Sir* G. F. Hampson. 1900

Monograph of Christmas Island, C. W. Andrews. 1900

British Museum Publications: Guide Books—

The Genera and Species of Blastoidea. '99

Burke (*Sir* B.) A Genealogical and Heraldic history of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain. 4to. 1900

Calisch (I. M.) Dictionary of the English and Dutch languages. 2v. 1899-92

Canada. Official Handbook. '99

Cappelli (A.) Dizionario di Abbreviature, Latin ed Italiane. '99

Cardiff Corporation: Cardiff Records. Ed. J. H. Matthews. Vol. 2. 4to. 1900

Cassell's German Dictionary. (German-English—English-German). Ed. E. Weir. '97

Chambers (T.) Western Australia. '99

Crane (W.) The Bases of Design. '98

Credland (W. R.) The Manchester Public Free Libraries. '99

Dawson (P.) Electric railways and tramways, their construction and operation. 4to. '97

Dumas (A.) Celebrated Crimes. 8v. '95
Eastlake (C. L.) Pictures in the National Gallery, London. Folio. N.D.
Greenwood (T.) *Ed.* British Library Year Book, 1900-1901
Hastings (J.) *Ed.* A Dictionary of the Bible. Vol. 3. 4to. 1900
Hernisz (S.) A guide to conversation in the English and Chinese Languages. Oblong 8vo. '54
Index to the Periodicals of 1899. W. T. Stead. 1900
Jackson (B. D.) A Glossary of Botanic terms. 1900
Leyland (J.) *Ed.* Naval Annual, 1900
Liverpool. Chart of the approaches to Liverpool, from a Survey made by...*Lieut.* W. Lord. 1854
Liverpool Marine Biology Committee. Memoirs on typical British Marine Plants and Animals. Ed. W. A. Herdman. 1899-1900
1. Ascidia, W. A. Herdman. '99
2. Cardium, J. Johnstone '99.
3. Echinus, H. C. Chadwick, 1900.
4. Codium, R. J. H. Gibson and H. P. Auld, 1900.
Liverpool. Souvenir of the visit of T.R.H. Prince and Princess of Wales to the City of Liverpool to open the new North Docks, 8th September, 1881. 4to.
Liverpool University College. Calendars...1896-1901. 5v.
Local Government Board. 28th Annual Report. 1898-99
Macdonald (J. J.) Passmore Edwards Institutions : founding and opening ceremonies. 1900
New South Wales Legislative Assembly. Report of the Department of Public Works, 1898. Folio. '99
Newman (E.) An illustrated natural history of British Butterflies and Moths. N.D.
Nottingham University College. Calendars, 1890-91; 1894-1900. 7v.
Queen Victoria. Early portraits. 1820-1855. Folio. '97

Ray Society Publications—

McIntosh (W. C.) British Annelids. Part 2. 4to. 1900
Record of Technical and Secondary Education, 1891-98. 7v.
Rhodes (T.) *Ed.* Steamship Guide. 1900-1
Ricci (S.) *Ed.* Epigrafia Latina. '98
Roberton (W.) The Novel-reader's handbook. '99
Rooses (M.) *Ed.* Dutch painters of the Nineteenth Century. Vol. 3. 4to.
Smith (A. M.) Illustrated Encyclopædia of Gold and Silver Coins of the World, from A.D. 1885 back to B.C. 700. '86
Spiers (R. P.) *Ed.* The Orders of Architecture, Greek, Roman and Italian. Folio '97
"Times" Atlas. 1900

United States Government Publications—

Annual Reports of the Director of the U.S. Geologieal Survey... 1897-98, parts 3 and 5 ; and 1898-99, parts 1 and 6, by C. D. Walcott
Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1897-98. 2v.
University Correspondence College. Calendar, 1897-1901. 4v.
— Correspondence College. Matriculation Directory. June 1900
Whitworth (G. C.) An Anglo-Indian Dictionary. '85

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. II—No. 14 JUNE. 1901

Notes on Books, New and Old

IN *Japanese Plays and Playfellows*, by Mr. O. Edwards, much interesting information is afforded regarding Japanese life and character. The author during his stay of six months in the Land of the Rising Sun has evidently turned his opportunities to good purpose, and has made excellent use of his powers of observation.

* * *

The Siege of Kumassi, by Lady Hodgson, is a highly interesting, and, in many respects, enlightening book. What a story of plucky endurance the work reveals ! Certainly when the history of the many gallant defences that have distinguished the past year comes to be written, this will not be forgotten. The value of the book is greatly enhanced by a large number of beautiful illustrations.

* * *

A History of the Four Georges, etc., by Mr. J. McCarthy, volumes three and four of which have just been added to the Library shelves, deserves to be read by a number of readers. The hand of the journalistic historian has lost none of its old cunning, nor his sympathies their breadth and discernment. A literary artist, the author has chosen to write history as a great novelist would write it, and the result is both picturesque and noteworthy.

* * *

A Year in China, 1899-1900, by Mr. C. Bigham, contains the fullest account yet published of the most exciting episode of the Chinese war—Admiral Seymour's attempt to relieve Pekin with a composite column. The author, who took part in the expedition, has interesting things to say of the various contingents and of the country through which he journeyed.

* * *

For breathless fertility of invention, swift interchange of plot and counterplot, and boyish vigour, Mr. H. R. Haggard's *Lysbeth* would be hard to beat. The story is simply irresistible from commencement to finish.

* * *

Sir W. Besant's *East London* is crammed with antiquarian lore, mingled with human interest, and saturated with genuine sympathy for the people. The author knows London as no one has known it since Charles Dickens, and his work is thoroughly masterly.

Although the account given by Captain A. Dreyfus in *Five Years of My Life* of his trial and imprisonment, throws no light on the "Affaire," yet the deeply pathetic story of his sufferings cannot fail to arouse a profound feeling of pity for the unfortunate prisoner of Devil's Island, and to re-awaken the interest taken by the world at large in his still inexplicable case.

* * *

The Ship's Adventure is one of Mr. W. C. Russell's happiest inspirations. It teems with dramatic interest. This fascinating writer, who has already written a goodly number of successful novels, shows no sign of coming to the end of his tether.

* * *

The leading fiction of the moment will be found entered in our list under the following names :—Antrobus (C.L.), Bacheller (I.), Barry (W.), Boothby (G.), Cobb (T.), Cobban (J.M.), Croker (B.M.), Crottie (J.M.), "Francis (M.E."), Fraser (Mrs. H.), Glyn (E.), Goss (C.F.), Hatton (B.), Hocking (J.) and (S.K.), Jókai (M.), Kernahan (C.), Marchmont (A.W.), Marriott (C.), Moore (F.F.), Murray (D.C.), Norris (W.E.), Pemberton (M.), Raymond (W.), Ridley (Lady), Roberts (M.), Sheehan (P.A.), and Tynan (K.).

* * *

How to Make and How to Mend is a most useful, suggestive, and fully illustrated little book. It tells one how to blast boulders as well as bind books, how to make a log-roller and blow eggs. For boys of an ingenious turn of mind this work will be a delight.

* * *

In *The Sin of Jasper Standish* "Rita" has seldom more brilliantly displayed her creative and descriptive powers than in this well-told romance, which is undoubtedly one of the best the present season has produced.

* * *

Alfred, the West Saxon, by Mr. D. McFadyen, is a pleasant book, which comes out at an appropriate moment. The author is no dry-as-dust antiquarian, but he has an affection for pretty legends whether they have been exploded or not.

* * *

In *The Silver Skull* Mr. S. R. Crockett, as usual, lays firm hold of his listeners in the first chapter, and he retains their attention with most enjoyable intensity to the end. There is a buoyancy and vivacity in his writing which is peculiarly fascinating.

* * *

In *A Sack of Shakings*, by Mr. F. T. Bullen, we see life aboard ship from the under side. The "Shakings" are bits of waste accumulated during a voyage, and are the perquisites of the first mate. The author was an A.B. seaman and knows whereof he writes, and these studies cannot fail to illuminate and entertain.

The Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks, by Mr. A. V. G. Allen, is a noble and enduring monument of the great American preacher. The work affords a most interesting picture of one who not only fascinated men by his oratory, but also stimulated them by his suggestiveness.

* * *

All lovers of literature in general, and students of folk-lore in particular, will accord a hearty welcome to *The Golden Bough*, by Mr. J. G. Frazer. The work is radiant with the lights that make an ancient darkness intelligible ; and it will probably be looked back upon by our successors as one of the few really significant books produced in the ambitious last years of the nineteenth century.

* * *

Spanish Highways and Byways, by Miss K. L. Bates, is a book to be read by all who wish to know Spaniards, and especially Spanish women and children, as they really are. This work may be heartily recommended to those who have travelled in Spain, those who intend to travel there, and those who mean to stay at home and travel in books.

* * *

Miss M. Findlater writes with more than ordinary acumen, and *A Narrow Way* is very pleasant reading. As a study of character alone it should make its mark, the more so, contradictory though this may seem, because the story is never sacrificed to the study.

BOOKS AND MAPS FOR CYCLISTS

The Library contains many books and maps of great value to readers who indulge in the pleasant pastime of cycling. First on our list we place those works which deal with the construction, maintenance, and repair of the cycle, and with the history and art of cycling generally.

In addition thereto the Library possesses a number of road and guide books to various parts of the British Isles, as well as other places, which should afford great assistance to local cyclists who contemplate a holiday tour during the present season. The most important are the "British Road Books," published by the Cyclists' Touring Club, and these contain a minute and detailed description of the direction, surface, and gradients of the roads on all the main as well as the important subsidiary routes in England, Wales, and the Isle of Man.

In the charmingly written and daintily illustrated "Highways and Byways" series, the authors of which cycled through the districts they describe, we have a delightful set of books, the perusal of which should afford considerable pleasure to wheelmen.

Recent editions of the guide books published by Messrs. Black, as well as those issued by publishers whose names are enumerated below, all cater for the needs of cyclists, and are well illustrated by maps.

Details concerning other maps, which may be consulted in the Reference Library, are also given.

Cycles and Cycling.

Bury (*Viscount*) and Hillier (G.L.) Cycling (*Badminton Library*). 1891 9378
Chiefly of historical interest.

Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette. June, 1899, to date R
Contains narratives of tours, critical articles on the construction and relative values of the various types of machines, and other matter of interest to cyclists.

Cyclists' Touring Club. Year Book. 1901 15711
Contains exhaustive chapters on the physiology and hygiene of cycling, hints on touring and repairing machines, railway rates, steamboat and ferry charges, etc.

"Derwent." A cheap bicycle, and how to make it (in "English Mechanic," vol. 69). 1899 R

Garratt (H.A.) The Modern Safety Bicycle. 1899 13787
A practical treatise on the construction and repair of the bicycle, with a description of the various types of bicycle fittings and tyres.

Graham (G.H.) Cycles (in "Modern Mechanism.") 1892 ... R

Hillier (G.L.) and Bramson (W.G.H.) Amateur Cycling, with hints on training. N.D. 13728

Marshall (A.W.) Cycle repair and maintenance. 1900 ... 13796

Pemberton (A.C.) and Others. The Complete Cyclist (*Isthmian Library*). 1897 13727
Cycles and cycling. The cycle in society. The choice of a machine. How to keep a machine in good order. The humours of cycling. How to ride. Touring. Racing, and training. Clubs and cycling institutions. Tandems, multicycles, and motor cycles. How to build a cycle, etc,

Stevenson (A.) Safety bicycle construction for amateur mechanics (in "Amateur Work," new series, vols. 1 and 2) N.D. 9482, 9483

Wrinkles for Cyclists, by a practical repairer (in "Amateur Work," new series, vol. 3.) N.D. 9484

Cycling Travel.

Cole (G.A.J.) The Gypsy Road: a journey from Krakow to Coblentz. 1894. 11083
The record of a cycle tour through Poland, Hungary, Moravia, Bohemia, and Germany.

Fraser (J.F.) Round the World on a wheel. 1899 15533
The author and his two companions experienced some exciting adventures during their tour

Pennell (*Mrs.* E. R.) To Gipsyland, illustrated by J. Pennell. 1893 11178
An account of a cycle tour by Mrs. Pennell and her husband through Hungary and Roumania.

Workman (F.B.) and (W.H.) Sketches awheel in fin de siècle Iberia. 1897 11156
A description of a cycle tour through Spain.

Road Books.

Cyclists' Touring Club. British Road Book, Vols. 1-3. 1898-1900 { 15712- / 15714

Vol. I.—Southern and South-Western Counties, with map 15712
Vol. II.—Eastern and Midland Counties, including Wales, with map ... 15713
Vol. III.—Northern Counties, together with the Isle of Man, with map 15714

Paterson's Roads ; being an entirely original and accurate description of all the direct and principal cross-roads in England and Wales, with part of the roads of Scotland, with maps. Ed. E. Mogg. N.D. R

Guide Books.

Black's Guide to Canterbury and the watering places of East Kent (3 maps). 1900 15692

— Guide to Cornwall (10 maps). 1898 2122

— Guide to Derbyshire (3 maps). 1895... 15464

— Guide to Devonshire (8 maps). 1898... 15454

— Guide to the English Lakes (14 maps). 1896 15455

— Guide to Ireland (15 maps). 1895 15577

— Guide to the Isle of Man (6 maps). 1898 15800

— Guide to Jersey, Guernsey, Herm, Sark, Alderney, and Western Normandy (10 maps). 1899 15593

— Guide to North Wales (8 maps). 1897 15574

— Guide to South Wales (11 maps). 1896 15799

— Guide to the County of York (4 maps). 1894 15573

Bradley (A.G.) Highways and Byways in North Wales, illustrated by H. Thomson and J. Pennell, 1898 15529
Contains a map with author's cycling route marked.

Cyclists' Touring Club. Handbook and Guide (British and Irish Edition). 1901 15711
Contains lists of hotels, farm houses, country lodgings, coffee taverns, repairers, etc., with other information of assistance to tourists.

Dearmer (P.) Highways and Byways in Normandy, illustrated by J. Pennell. 1900 15700
Contains a map with author's cycling route marked.

Dutt (W.A.) Highways and Byways in East Anglia, illustrated by J. Pennell. 1901 15769
Contains a map with author's cycling route marked.

Gwynn (S.) Highways and Byways in Donegal and Antrim, illustrated by H. Thomson. 1899 15581
Contains a map with author's cycling route marked.

Harper (C.G.) The Great North Road : the old mail road to Scotland. 2v. 1901 15760
v. 1—London to York. v. 2—York to Edinburgh.
Includes a description of a ride from London to York by the North Road Cycling Club, and tells the story of the London to York cycling record.

Isle of Man : Official Guide. 1900. R
Contains a cyclists' map of the Isle of Man.

Murray (J.) A Handbook for Shropshire and Cheshire (6 maps). 1897 15697

— Handbook for Lancashire, with map. 1880 15693

Norway (A.H.) Highways and Byways in Devon and Cornwall, illustrated by J. Pennell and H. Thomson. 1898 15639
Contains a map with author's cycling route marked.

— Highways and Byways in Yorkshire, illustrated by J. Pennell and H. Thomson. 1899 15640
Contains a map with author's cycling route marked.

Praeger (R. L.) Official Guide to County Down and the Mourne Mountains (4 maps). 1900 15741
Contains a cycling sketch-map of County Down.

Quine (J.) "The Isle of Man Illustrated," with map 1899. 15703
For other general guide books *see* under names of the various districts in the Library Catalogue.

Maps.

Bacon (G.W.) Atlas of the British Isles, from the Ordnance Survey. 1900.
The county maps contained in this Atlas are on a scale varying from two to four miles to the inch, with main and cross roads plainly marked.

— Map of Lancashire for cyclists and tourists (Scale, 3 miles to 1 inch).

Cyclists' Touring Club. Road Maps of England, Wales, and the Isle of Man, *see* "British Road Books."

Kelly's Map of Lancashire (Scale, 3 miles to 1 inch).

— Map of Yorkshire: East Riding (Scale, 4 miles to 1 inch).

— Map of Yorkshire: West Riding (Scale, 6 miles to 1 inch).

Ordnance Survey Maps.

Anglesey, published in 1839-41 (Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch) 5 sheets.

Cheshire, revised in 1894-95 and published in 1894-96 (Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch), 14 sheets.

Denbighshire, published in 1840-41 (Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch), 4 sheets.

Flintshire, published in 1840 and 1898 (Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch), 4 sheets.

Lancashire, revised in 1894-96 and published in 1896-98 (Scale, 1 mile to 1 inch), 11 sheets.

Philip's Map of Staffordshire (Scale, 3 miles to 1 inch).

— Map of Warwickshire (Scale, 3 miles to 1 inch).

— Map of Worcestershire (Scale, 3 miles to 1 inch).

Slater's Map of Cheshire (Scale, 3 miles to 1 inch).

— Map of Scotland (Scale, 10 miles to 1 inch).

See also maps in the Guide Books enumerated above.

N.B.—For magazine articles refer to the Periodical Indexes of Stead and of Poole, and to the Contents-Subject Index, by A. Cotgreave.

WM. T. MONTGOMERY.



PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

TECHNICAL SCHOOL NOTES

The Annual Examinations will be over by the time this issue reaches the reader. The Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes conducts the commercial, domestic and woodworking examinations, the City and Guilds of London that in plumbing, and the Board of Education those in Science and Art subjects.

* * *

In advanced practical Cookery 16 were examined, and in Artisan practical Cookery 17. There would have been a larger number but for various reasons—not all satisfactory ones be it noted. A number of students did not sit, after being most anxious to have a second examination arranged to give them the opportunity. It is probable that the special examination fee for this subject will be required to be deposited in advance in future, and forfeited by absence from the examination. In the principles of Cookery, 40 were examined.

* * *

Practical Laundry work claimed ten examinees, and 14 sat to be tested on the Principles. In Dressmaking 22 and in Millinery 12 were examined.

* * *

Twenty-four were tried in the Woodwork tests and paper. It is to be hoped that the students will use their opportunity in the summer time of getting better acquainted with the timber-yielding trees which grow in our neighbourhood. Ince Woods are not far off, and elm and ash and oak, sycamore and scotch-fir, with other forest denizens, may be studied in their beauty there, at this season especially.

* * *

Our efforts to discover the right kind of man to give a course of lectures on Timber and Timber conversion, &c., have not yet been crowned with success, though an enquiry has been set on foot which may yet prove fruitful.

* * *

The numbers attending other examinations of the Union of Institutes were

Arithmetic	21	German	9	French	36
Business Routine	17	Shorthand	36	Spanish	11
Commercial Geography	11	Bookkeeping	53	English	9
				History	4

* * *

The examinations in English and in History were held to allow of marks being added in the competition for the Owen Owens' Scholarship, for which six names were entered. A certificate in English is necessary to prevent disqualification for the Institutes' special prizes in foreign languages. Through this regulation some of our students in the past have been disqualified from bearing off these coveted honours.

We would commend to students the "Commercial Certificate" of the Union of Institutes. Many of our men would have little to do to complete their claim for one. Within a period of three years the certificates must have been obtained from the Union in the following subjects :—(1) Commercial Correspondence and Handwriting ; (2) Senior Commercial Arithmetic, or Workshop Arithmetic and Mensuration, or Mechanical Engineering Calculations ; (3) English, advanced grade ; (4) Book-keeping, intermediate or advanced grade ; (5) one other subject out of the following list :—The advanced grade, commercial section of French, German, Portuguese, or Spanish ; Geography (commercial grade) ; Commercial Law ; Business Routine and Office Work ; Shorthand (speed) ; Typewriting. Students who think of obtaining the certificate should see the Director. At the examination in Plumbing (preliminary grade) eight presented themselves. It is hoped that an examination in the ordinary grade will be held next season, and that all the students of the past year will re-enter for this interesting class. Some very respectable practical work was done last winter.

* * *

Students in the School of Art mustered well in the examination rooms. Of the registered students who attended there were in Geometrical drawing 5, in Perspective 4, in Drawing in Light and Shade from a cast 27, in Principles of Ornament 1, in Painting from Still Life 1, in Freehand Drawing of Ornament in outline 32, in Model Drawing 22, in Drawing from the Antique 1, in Design 1. Hardly anyone was absent without a sufficient reason. If the students now on the registers persevere another season we may hope to do a reasonable amount of Advanced work next year. The scholars from the Intermediate Day School are also doing some good work under the masters in the School of Art.

* * *

Registered students of the Science Classes have been examined in the Advanced Stage as follows :—

Practical Plane and Solid Geometry	5
Theoretical Mechanics (Solids)	2
Do. (Fluids)	1
Applied Mechanics	4
Steam	14
Machine Construction and Drawing	13
Mathematics, Stage II...	12
Do. Stage III.	1
Magnetism and Electricity	6
Inorganic Chemistry (Theory)	6
Do. (Practical)	3
Physiography	27
Human Physiology	8
Hygiene	8
Building Construction	13

* * *

A fair number of students from this school were examined for elementary certificates in Science at their own expense. These are

not officially noticed. It is, however, to be hoped that an increasing number will test their knowledge at the elementary science examinations. It is especially to be regretted that no examination of the students in the Practical Mathematics class was held, as only the elementary stage has hitherto been taught in the School. It would be interesting to know what demand there is for the advanced course.

* * *

The examinations for registered students of the Technical School have also served for a wider district—students from classes at Waterloo and Litherland under the Board of Education, have sat side by side with our own. Some private students have also been admitted.

* * *

The Board of Education has intimated that it will favourably consider the award of a Derby and a Davies Scholarship if the competition in this year's examinations prove satisfactory. The award of the Owen Owens scholarship will probably be known by the end of June.

* * *

The *Liverpool Daily Post* has been advocating the union under one educational authority of Bootle, Liverpool, and other urban places on both banks of the Mersey. The following letter in reply appeared in the *Post* of May 11th :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY POST.

Sir,—In your leader of May 9th you mix up the discussion of the merits and demerits of the Government Education Bill with that of the question of a single local educational authority for Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle, and some other places.

As one deeply interested in the development of adult education in Bootle, will you allow me to make a few observations on some of your remarks ? You say, " Neither in the case of Bootle . . . is there any reason why for educational purposes [it] should not be associated with Liverpool." Let us examine your arguments in favour of your proposed " ideal."

1. " University College ought to become the University for Greater Liverpool and all the population round about." It is very difficult to see why this ideal cannot be accomplished quite irrespective of any combined local authority. Probably it will, whether the " ideal " local educational authority be formed or not. In other words, the question of a single educational authority for both banks of the Mersey has no connection with that of the formation of a University of Liverpool.

Second, " Bootle cannot hope to enjoy all the educational advantages that association with the educational institutions of Liverpool would confer." What advantages ? You instance scholarships " in Liverpool art and science and secondary schools " and the " University [College]," and you say these Bootle cannot provide for its own children. The plain answer is that Bootle

has at the present two scholarship holders at University College, a Pickup scholar and the holder of both a Harland and a Derby scholarship, and next winter will have two or three scholars sent there, by means of local exhibitions, from the municipal technical schools."

Your third argument has more of reason. "Liverpool, too, would gain in educational power and efficiency."

If I judge the temper of Bootle people rightly, some more cogent reasons must be advanced before they will part with their educational autonomy. The policy of the Town Council and Technical Instruction Committee of Bootle towards education has been amply justified by its results. The people look with pride upon their new Municipal Technical School buildings, and with greater pride on the four schools whose home it is—viz., the evening science, technical, and commercial classes, the school of art (day and evening), the school of domestic arts (day and evening), and last, but by no means least, the rapidly-growing intermediate day school.

Bootle has justified the remarks of the assistant commissioner, in reference to Bootle, in the report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education of 1895, that "the activity apparent on the committee and the large amount already done with small means suggests that a committee of the Town Council, or some modification of it, will be found the best body to deal with secondary education."

Co-operative action for special purposes between representatives of the secondary education authorities of the three towns there has been, and will continue to be, but the absorption for the supposed reason that Liverpool may "gain in educational power and efficiency" is not desirable either in the true interests of education or of local self-government as a general principle. I am somewhat surprised that the *Liverpool Daily Post* should advocate so retrogressive a step as the practical abolition of liberty of self-government in educational matters in a town which, though comparatively small, has shown the way in many things to some of the larger municipalities.—Yours, &c.,

J. J. MACK,

Chairman Technical Instruction Committee, Bootle.

Bootle, 10th May, 1901.

* * *

The new Education Bill of His Majesty's Government is likely to give greater importance and power to the Committee of the Town Council which manages the Technical School. If this bill become law the responsibility for the evening continuation schools of the Borough will rest primarily with the Committee, although the School Board may be charged with their management as heretofore, on conditions to be mutually agreed upon. In Bootle, hitherto, the two education authorities have acted together in harmony, and there is no reason to apprehend any great change of relation under the bill should it be passed. The evening continuation schools must be carried on under one authority or another.

Another point of importance in the Bill is the widening of the scope of the education which may be given by the Education Committee of a County Borough Council. Hitherto, Latin and Greek have been debarred subjects ; if there should be any demand for classes in these languages, the Committee would, after its passing, be legally entitled to meet it. Clearly, however, the Bill is only a step to a larger measure, as those who read Sir John Gorst's speech perceive.

* * *

It is gratifying to find that some of the students in the Technical School are desirous of attending summer courses of instruction in Chemistry, Latin, French and other subjects. It is thought, however, that the demand for these would not justify the provision of public courses of this kind. The Committee are willing, however, to give facilities for privately-arranged summer-time instruction.

* * *

The *Record of Secondary and Technical Instruction* for April, a quarterly journal published by Macmillan, contains an illustrated account of the Development of Technical Instruction in Bootle.

Social Union Notes

The winter session being now over, it will interest some of our readers to learn what has been accomplished in the session. The **Spanish Society,** whose president is Señor Rosete, has listened to and discussed papers and lectures on "Las aventuras de Gil Blas de Santillana," by the president, "Spanish Literature," by Mr. Harold Wyatt," "Advantages of a knowledge of Spanish," by Mr. R. G. Collins and Mr. H. K. Quant," "Discoveries of the 19th Century," by Mr. T. J. France, "Guardias Civiles," by Mr. G. Craig, "Bull Fighting," by Señor J. Bernal y Ruiz, "How Don Quijote became dubbed a knight," "A Visit to Cuba," by Mr. H. Wyatt, "Bibliomania," by the President, "Spanish Industry," by Mr. G. Craig. At many meetings short passages in Spanish were read, and some of the Spanish lectures were freely Englished by members. Surely this is a fine record of work for a first session !

* * *

The **Choral Society** has an able conductor in Mr. J. W. Marshall, and nearly 60 enthusiastic members. Mrs. Cross has kindly lent a piano throughout the session, and this kindness is greatly esteemed. The following programme has been studied and practised :—

"Oh ! Hush thee my baby"	*A. S. Sullivan*
"Softly falls the shade of Evening" ...	*J. L. Hatton*
"Early Spring"	*Mendelssohn*
"Farewell to the Forest"	
"Soldiers' Chorus"	*Gounod*
"The Gallant Troubadour"	*Michael Watson*
"A Spring Song"	*Ciro Pinsuti*
"Come, Dorothy, Come"	*S. Volkslied*

The subscription, 1/6 per annum, is mostly returned in value in copies of music to members. On the 16th March last the society made a first public appearance at the Ladies' Annual Demonstration of Musical Drill at the public Gymnasium. The programme was well rendered, and public appreciation cordial. Two songs by Miss Heasley were given in excellent style. A picnic is arranged to Chester and Eccleston on the 8th of June next.

* * *

The **Literary and Debating Section** has continued its interesting meetings, described in our last number, by a debate on "South African Affairs"—Mr. Ireland in favour, Mr. R. A. Roberts, opposed to the war, opened the discussion, which was a warm one, a division resulting in 22 votes in favour of, and 9 against the justice of the war. A paper on "Kit Marlowe and his Works," has been read by the president, Mr. L. Small, B.Sc., and Impromptu speeches, and a discussion on "Darwinism," introduced by Mr. W. Tattersall, brought the programme to an end.

* * *

The **Engineering Society** meets less often than most of the sections. It has discussed a paper by its president, Mr. A. E. Easthope, on "The History of the Steam Engine, with particular reference to modern developments," and another on "Engineering Problems." touching upon (1) Stability of Ships, (2) Efficiency of Engines, (3) Developments in the direction of Economy, (4) Utilization of Tidal Energy, (5) Electrical Energy direct from Coal, (6) Motor Cars, (7) Utilization of Solar Heat, (8) Submarine Navigation. Mr. Hartley read a paper on "Foundry Blast and Methods of working Cast Iron," and Mr. Macdonald West on "General Methods of the Manufacture of Iron." Visits to various works have also been arranged by the Committee and Secretary; and models made by members shown and explained, particularly one by Mr. Sheppard of a high-speed engine, and another by Mr. Owen, of Aspinall's High-speed Governor for Marine Engines.

* * *

The **Art Needlework Section,** started for the advancement of the finer art of the needle, met with a hearty response from the ladies of the school. Well-attended meetings were held every Saturday evening during the session, and a most enjoyable time has been spent by the members. The meetings are now suspended during the summer months. It is hoped that all lady members of the school will join at the re-opening next September, and make it a still greater success than it has been in the past.

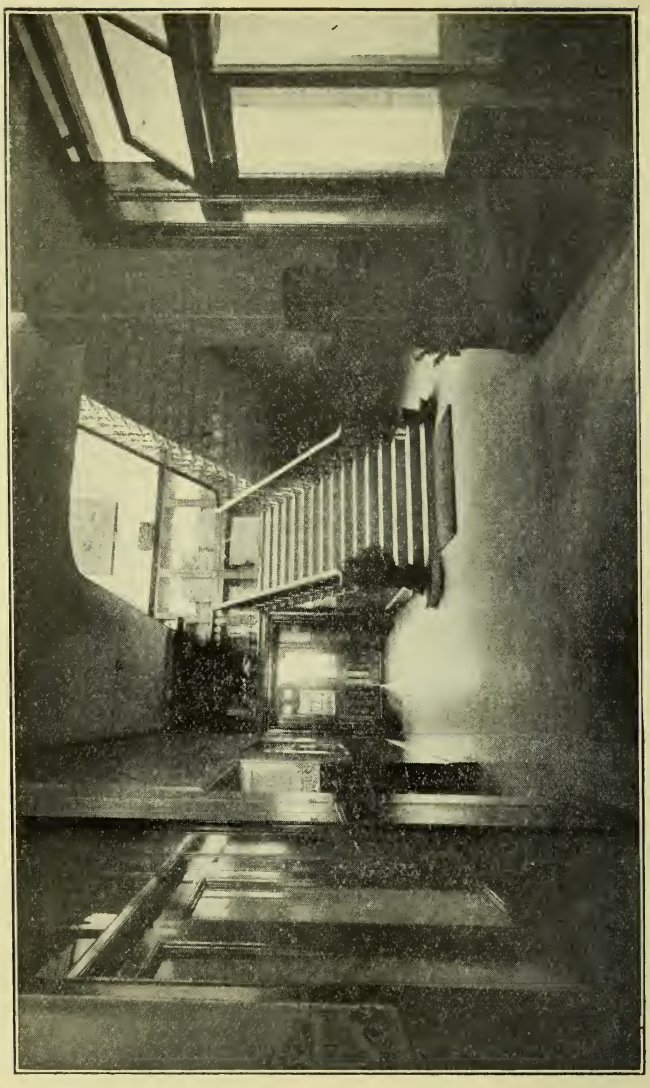
* * *

The **Chess and Draughts Section** has an energetic committee, who are anxious that all students should avail themselves of the opportunity of improvement in these games. May they find another "Herd Laddie" amongst their members!

* * *

No report has been received from the Athletic Section.

J. J. O.



Entrance Hall.—Public Library and Museum

THE MAKING OF BOOTLE

Clippings from Contemporary Records

THE RECEPTION OF THE CHARTER

On Monday a deputation appointed by the Bootle Charter Committee, consisting of Mr. Samuel Baker (chairman of the Highway Board), Mr. William Molyneux, and Mr. Joseph Musker, left Bootle for London, accompanied by their solicitor, Mr. Holden, for the purpose of receiving the corporate charter for Bootle. On Tuesday the deputation returned, bringing with them the charter granted by her Majesty. In the meantime, arrangements had been made for the return of the deputation, the manner of reception being placed in the hands of Mr. Cave-Browne-Cave, who, with several influential residents, proceeded in an open barouche, drawn by four grey horses, with postillions and outriders, to Lime-street Station. The deputation arrived at half-past two o'clock, and at once proceeded to Bootle. They were met at the boundary road by a large number of influential inhabitants and crowds of people and a fine brass band. After "crossing the border," a procession was formed, headed by the band and outriders, and a march took place round the township and to the National Schoolroom, where the chair was taken by Mr. S. Baker, who, after an opening address, called upon Mr. Holden, amidst much cheering, to read the charter. Mr. Molyneux and Mr. Musker addressed the meeting on the advantage of the charter ; and it was apparent that local feuds had passed away, and that Bootle, with its multitude of ratepayers, would be enabled to sustain its new dignity. The exhibition of the charter by the chairman and three cheers for her Majesty closed the meeting. In the evening a dinner took place at the Dolphin Hotel, Bootle. Mr. W. Molyneux presided ; the usual toasts were proposed, and the Bootleites were never more enthusiastic. Great credit is due to Mr. Hudson for the way in which the dinner was provided, and to Mr. Lilburn, of Bootle Village, for the highly respectable way in which he turned out the carriages, horses, &c.

THE NEWLY-INCORPORATED BOROUGH

A fortnight ago we gave insertion in the *Daily Post* to a paragraph relating to the proceedings at Bootle consequent on the receipt there of the Royal charter creating that place a corporate borough. There was much rejoicing on the occasion. The displays throughout the day were most demonstrative, and in the evening a grand banquet

took place. The account published, owing to then existing circumstances, was necessarily short and incomplete. It may not, therefore, be uninteresting if we revert to the subject, and give some few particulars relating to Bootle itself and to the circumstances that led to the application for, and the obtaining of, the charter of incorporation.

Bootle, or Bootle-cum-Linacre, as it is in local phraseology styled, has undergone no little vicissitude within the present century. Like many other of the townships and districts surrounding Liverpool, it has, within the last thirty years, increased with almost magical rapidity; and its topographical characteristics are now very different to what they originally were, when Bootle Village was, what its name implied, a rural district. Between 70 and 80 years ago Bootle was a place of much manufacturing importance—paper-making, bleaching, cotton-printing, fellmongering, tanning, glue-making, and a variety of other trades, being carried on there to great extent. The adoption of a project of the veriest importance to Liverpool had the effect of ruining Bootle as a manufacturing place. On the establishment of the Water-works at Bootle in 1797 (sold in 1848 to the Liverpool Corporation for £204,087), the water which supplied the manufactories was drawn off, and necessarily the various businesses had to be abandoned. Bootle then reverted to its original character of a rural village. Little more than a quarter of a century ago the west side of Bootle, near to the river, was a gorsy marsh, and to this day Derby-road, now one of the principal streets, and the district running parallel with the Mersey, are by the old inhabitants called Bootle Marsh. At the time spoken of there were not two hundred houses in the district, and the inhabitants did not number a thousand. It was then governed by a constable, overseers, and a surveyor of the highways. There was only one principal road—not a street—lined by hedges, and that was so narrow that two carts could not pass each other without difficulty. By that road the produce from Litherland, Crosby (Little and Great), Altcar, Ince, Formby, &c., was conveyed to the Liverpool markets. The road used by the out-townships southward for that purpose was along the sands. Toll on the conveyances was then taken near to Westmoreland-place, off Scotland-road, in Liverpool. In 1830 the number of assessments to the poor-rates was 130; it is now about ,000[?], and the assessment amounts to nearly £70,000 on rateable value.

Bootle for a length of time before it was so nearly joined by Liverpool became a resort as a favourite bathing place, and subsequently the place of residence of large numbers of gentlemen engaged in mercantile and other pursuits in Liverpool. It contains many of what may be called villa residences, and in some of its streets, Merton-road more especially, are to be found some of the best-constructed dwelling-houses, detached in pairs, of any town in the kingdom, most of which stand back from the street, have a plot of railed-off land in front, upon which grow trees, shrubs and flowers, imparting to the thoroughfare the joint character of a suburban road and a street. The number of the inhabitants of Bootle at the present time is about twenty thousand. The boundary of the borough extends south to north, from

the Mersey Hotel, Derby-road, to Rimrose Brook ; from west to east, from low water mark to Breeze-hill, Walton, the distance from the cardinal points respectively named being about the same—two miles. The name "Breeze-hill" was adopted, as the names of many other localities have been, through a trifling circumstance. It was given by a now old and infirm man, still resident in Bootle, named Patrick Brady, who, when the first house, the then residence of Mr. Byrnes, a celebrated emigrant agent, was built on the hill, was gardener to that gentleman, and he so designated it in consequence of the strong breezes which visited the locality ; and it still retains the name. Although Bootle cannot be said to possess any staple trade, it is, nevertheless, a bustling, stirring place, and contains a great number of handsome shops for the sale of almost every kind of goods. There is one large manufactory, called the Dundee Works, the proprietors of which are Messrs. Nicol and Co. Here several hundred hands are employed in converting jute into sacking and for other purposes. There is also a handsome house, with extensive works attached, in Well-lane, where the washing and bleaching of all the bedding and linen used by the Cunard and other steamers are performed. There are in the town three churches of the Establishment,—one in Derby-road, St. Mary's, the oldest ; another in St. John's-road (off Miller's-road [?]), St. John's ; and the other, a new edifice, in Merton-road, Christ Church. There is a Scotch Kirk in Derby-road. The Roman Catholics have two churches, or chapels, one in Marsh-lane, and the other in Caznean-street. There are three Dissenters' chapels, the Baptists having one in Derby-road ; the Wesleyans one in Balliol-road ; the Welsh Calvinists one in the same place ; and the Primitive Methodists one in Sheridan-place. There is no theatre in the town, but there is an Assembly-room for balls, &c., in Merton-road.

Hitherto Bootle has been municipally governed, and is so governed at the present time, by a Highway Board, consisting of twelve members, annually elected by the ratepayers. This board has, during the last two years, discharged its duties to the general satisfaction of its constituents, and the township has flourished under its management. Some time ago an Act of Parliament conferred the appointment of a nuisance inspector for the township upon the West Derby Board of Guardians ; and that being considered by the members of the Highway Board as an interference with their prerogative, gave offence, and awakened a desire on the part of some to agitate for a charter of incorporation. Following that a matter occurred which set the agitation at work in right good earnest. On the Parliamentary Commissioners being sent down to inquire into the extent of Liverpool, after evidence had been taken, they recommended in their report that part of Bootle should be included within the Parliamentary boundary of Liverpool. To that recommendation being acted upon a majority of the principal ratepayers of Bootle objected ; and they, supposing that the municipal boundary of Liverpool might also be extended to their district, called a public meeting and organised a committee for the purpose of agitating for, and taking steps to obtain, a charter of incorporation. That committee consisted of the following gentlemen :—Messrs. William Molyneux (chairman), Samuel Baker, George

Ellis, Robert Smith, Joseph Musker, Henry Musker, John Tattersall, and Alexander Starkey ; and Mr. Cave-Browne-Cave acted as honorary secretary. Most of the gentlemen of the committee were members of the Highway Board. After an active agitation of some nine months, the promoters were successful in obtaining their object, and the charter, which was granted on the 30th of December last [1868], was received on Tuesday week, the 5th [January] instant, in the way already described. By virtue of that charter the borough will be governed by eighteen councillors and six aldermen (six of the former and two of the latter for each ward), from whom a mayor will be elected. The borough is apportioned into three wards, namely, Derby, Stanley, and Knowsley Wards, the respective boundaries of which are minutely set forth in the charter of incorporation. The joint constituency of the wards is 3,000. Mr. Hans Stuart Hawthorne is the barrister appointed to revise the burgess list. The revision will take place in February next. The election of councillors is to take place on the 9th of March, on which occasion Mr. William Hall, a county magistrate, will act as returning officer. The election of mayor and aldermen will take place a week afterwards, on the 16th of the same month. Already the approaching election is the subject of lively conversation, and although no particular gentlemen are positively named as candidates, many are spoken of as likely to be proposed as such. With respect to the election of mayor, there appears to be an almost universal opinion that the dignity should be conferred upon Mr. William Molyneux, timber merchant, in acknowledgment of the valuable services he rendered as chairman of the committee appointed to agitate for the charter. Mr. Richard Holden, solicitor, who has been the law adviser to the Highway Board, will act as town-clerk until some gentleman may be appointed by the council.

It may be mentioned incidentally that the late occasion was not the first time that the Bootle ratepayers battled for their privileges. Previously several attempts had been made to impose upon them the Local Government Act, all of which they successfully resisted. The last attempt was made in 1866, when a poll was taken, the result of which was a rejection of the adoption of the Act by a majority of 333 ; the numbers being—for the Act 585 ; against it 252. In April of last year the subject of the charter formed the ground of opposition at the election of members to the Highway Board. It was held by many of the ratepayers—by a large majority as it turned out—that the *sine qua non* in a candidate was a favourable view to the adoption of the charter. A poll was demanded by the opposition, and the result of the voting was the election of gentlemen in favour of the charter by a majority of 690, the numbers being 926 for ; against, 236.

The new council will commence its work under most favourable circumstances. Bootle is one of the healthiest towns in the North of England, a fact which is attributable, in the first place to its position and natural advantages ; and, in the next, to its admirable and perfect sewerage. It has fine open streets, and a clean thoroughfare running entirely through it from west to east, and the wind prevails from the ocean eight months out of the twelve. The Earl of Derby, who is lord

of the manor, has been an invaluable benefactor to the township of Bootle, and for that reason it is that the wards of the new borough have been called after him, his son, and the place where his mansion is situated. His lordship, we are told, has expended upwards of £100,000 in the formation of roads and sewers for the district, and that, while the whole of the rates (with the exception of the poor rate) amount to only 1s.2d. in the pound, had the township had to do for itself what his lordship has done for it, it would have taken a rate of half-a-crown in the pound for the next thirty years to accomplish, besides the current expenses.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board built a sea wall and laid out the Great Float at Bootle, so that it has already the advantage of the timber trade. The two Carriers' Docks and the Canada Dock Basin are within its district, and the important subject of laying out docks still more contiguous to Bootle may at some future period form an important subject for discussion in the council of the new borough. There are a canal and a railway running right through the heart of the town (bringing Liverpool within a seven minutes' ride), two admirable highways (one, Stanley-road, the best in England), affording facilities for entering or leaving Liverpool at two important points, and these roads swarm with omnibuses. With all these advantages if Bootle become not, and that shortly, an important place of trade and commerce, her local legislators will be alone to blame.

Liverpool Daily Post: Supplement, January 21st, 1869.

NOTE.—The newspaper "cuttings" here reprinted were presented to the Free Public Library and Museum by Mr. J. W. Cave-Brown-Cave, who acted as Hon. Sec. to the Bootle Incorporation Committee.—C. H. H.

MUSEUM NOTES

The manager of the Great Northern Railway (Ireland) has recently presented to the Museum two very fine carbon photographs, the handiwork of Mr. R. Welch, Belfast, illustrative of typical Irish antiquities. They measure 36 × 26 inches. The first affords an excellent view of the Round Tower at Kells, co. Meath. These towers were probably belfries, standing only a few feet apart from the little primitive church; but they were also used as places of refuge when the Settlement was attacked by the Northmen, who waged a relentless war against Christian Ireland for several centuries. The architecture dates from A.D. 900-1000. In the second is depicted a beautifully-executed ancient Irish Cross, which is standing at Monasterboice, in the valley of the Boyne. This superb cross, considered by many to be

the finest of its kind in the world, was erected to Muredach, who was an abbot of Monasterboice in the early part of the 10th century. It has twenty-four sculptured panels, including the crucifixion, the sacrifice of Isaac, the empty tomb guarded by soldiers, Sampson with the lion and bear, David with Goliath, Christ in Glory, etc. One of the finest of the Round Towers, and two other tall Crosses, are in the same graveyard.

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On Thursday evening, March 14th, the Curator delivered an address in the Bird Room, entitled "Ants and their work." There was a large attendance. No insects are more familiar to us than ants; in warm countries some of them even invade the habitations of man, or establish their communities in immediate proximity to his dwellings. Their industry and pertinacity have, even in remote ages, attracted the attention and admiration of serious men. Observation has revealed most remarkable phenomena in the lives of these insects. Indeed, they have acquired in many respects the art of living together in societies more perfectly than our own species has, and further, they have anticipated us in the acquisition of some of the industries and arts that greatly facilitate social life. The prolonged life of ants—in the case of certain species at any rate—their existence in the perfect state at all seasons, and the highly social life they lead, are facts of the greatest biological importance. There can, indeed, be little doubt that ants are really not only the "highest," structurally and mechanically, of all insects, but also the most efficient. Lantern views and specimens were used in illustration.

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On Thursday evening, April 11th, the Curator delivered an address in the Bird Room, entitled "Bees and their work." There was a good attendance. The common honey-bee has from the earliest periods been kept in hives for its wax and honey. It lives in swarms of from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals. These swarms contain three classes of bees—the perfect females or queen bees, the males or drones, and the imperfect females, called neuters, constituting the working bees. These last are the labourers of the hive. They collect the honey, form the cells, and feed the other bees and the young. They are furnished with a proboscis, by which they suck the honey from flowers, and a mouth by which they swallow it, conveying it then to the hive in their stomachs, whence they disgorge it into the cells. The pollen of flowers settles on the hairs with which their body is covered, whence it is collected into pellets by a brush on their second pair of legs, and deposited in a hollow in the third pair. It is called bee-bread, and is the food of the larvæ. The adult bees feed on honey, and the wax is formed by secretion. The females and neuters have a barbed sting attached to a bag of poison, which flows into the wound inflicted by the sting. When a hive becomes over-stocked a new colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee. This is called swarming. A number of lantern slides and specimens were used in illustration.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

LENDING DEPARTMENT

Books marked with an asterisk () are suitable for children*

Alarcón (P. A. de) El sombrero de tres picos 16716
Alexander (*Mrs.*) *Mrs. A. Hector.* A missing hero 16713
Allen (A. V. G.) Life and letters of Phillips Brooks. 2v. 1900 15036
Allen (G.) In nature's workshop. 1901.. 13434
Andom (R.) *A. W. Barrett.* Troddles and us—and others ... 16735
The sequel to "We three and Troddles"
Antrobus (C. L.) Quality Corner 16743

Bacheller (I.) Eben Holden 16744
Balfour (G.) The educational systems of Great Britain and Ireland. 1898 15776
Balzac (H. de) Cousin Pons, trans. by E. Marriage 16737
Barnes (W. E.) The Books of Chronicles (C. B.) 1899 ... 15302
Barrett (C. R. B.) Battles and battlefields in England. 1896 15771
Barry (W.) The wizard's knot 16745
Bates (K. L.) Spanish highways and byways. 1900 15775
Bazán (E. P.) Los pazos de Ulloa... 16717
Benger (G.) Rumania in 1900. 1900 15773
Besant (*Sir* W.) East London. 1901 15785
Bigham (C.) A year in China 1899-1900, with some account of Admiral Sir E. Seymour's expedition. 1901 15797
Black's Guide to the Isle of Man. 1898 15800
— Guide to South Wales. 1896 15799
Boissier (G.) The country of Horace and Virgil. 1896 ... 15781
— Rome and Pompeii : archæological rambles. 1896 15782
Boothby (G.) My Indian Queen 16726
Brooke (S. A.) Tennyson : his art and relation to modern life. 1898 19110
Brooke (S. A.) and Rolleston (T. W.) *Edd.* A treasury of Irish poetry in the English tongue. 1900... 11432
Byrn (E. W.) The progress of invention in the Nineteenth Century. 1900 13828
Bullen (F. T.) A sack of shakings. (Essays) 1901 19113
— With Christ at sea : a religious autobiography. 1900 .. 15041
Butler (D.) Scottish cathedrals and abbeys. 1901 15796

Caballero (F.) *C. B. de F. Arrom.* La Gaviota 16718
Cannon (J. G.) Clearing-houses : their history, methods, and administration. 1901 13829

Carlyle (T.) An outline of the doctrines, being selected and arranged passages from his works. 1896 19114
Cave (H. W.) The ruined cities of Ceylon. 1900 ... 15789
Century Magazine. 1900-1901 19127
Choate (J. H.) Abraham Lincoln. 1900 15035
"Cleeve (Lucas)" *Mrs. Kingscote.* What a woman will do .. 16740
Cobb (T.) The dissemblers... 16711
Cobban (J. M.) The golden tooth... 16746
Crockett (S. R.) The silver skull... 16741
Croker (B. M.) A state secret, and other stories 16727
Crottie (J. M.) The lost land 16707
*"Cuniculus." The practical rabbit keeper. N.D. 13825
Cyclists' Touring Club. Handbook and guide (British and Irish edition) 1901 15711
— Touring Club. Year book and diary. 1901 15711
Cymru. 1900 19075

Dreyfus (A.) Five years of my life. 1901 15047
Driver (S. R.) The Book of Daniel (C. B.) 1900 15301

Edwards (O.) Japanese plays and playfellows. 1901... ... 15790
English Illustrated Magazine. 1900-1901 19115
Ewing (J. A.) The steam-engine and other heat-engines. 1899 13823

*Fenn (G. M.) Running amok 16747
Findlater (M.) A narrow way 16748
Fitzmaurice (*Lord* E.) Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, 1735-1806. 1901 15046
"Francis (M. E.)" *Mrs. F. Blundell.* Pastorals of Dorset ... 16760
Fraser (*Mrs.* H.) A little grey sheep 16749
Frazer (J. G.) The golden bough: a study in magic and religion. 3v. 1900 15307

Galdós (B. P.) Doña Perfecta 16719
Gamlin (H.) Memories; or, the chronicles of Birkenhead. 1892 15801
Geikie (*Sir* A.) The teaching of geography. 1898 15788
Giles (H. A.) A history of Chinese literature. (L.W.) 1901... 10230
Glanville (E.) Max Thornton 16750
Glyn (E.) The visits of Elizabeth... 16759
Goss (C. F.) The redemption of David Corson 16751
Gould (S. Baring-) The Frobishers 16733
Griffith (G.) A honeymoon in space 16752

Haggard (H. R.) Lysbeth 16753
Hatton (B.) The master passion 16728
Hewlett (M.) Earthwork out of Tuscany. (Essays) 1901 ... 19112
Hoare (H. W.) The evolution of the English Bible. 1901 ... 15304
Hocking (J.) Lest we forget 16725
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Hodgson (*Lady*) The Siege of Kumassi. 1901 15791
Holmes (R. R.) Queen Victoria, 1819-1901. 1901 15044
*How to make and how to mend, by an amateur mechanic. 1901 13827
Hume (F.) The vanishing of Tera... 16714

Idler. 1900-1901 19093
Ingalls (J. M.) Handbook of problems in direct fire. 1890 ... 13822

James (H.) A little tour in France. 1900. 15774
Jewsbury (G. E.) Selections from [her] letters to Jane Welsh Carlyle. 1892 15034
Jókai (M.) Eyes like the sea 16754

Kernahan (C.) Scoundrels and Co. 16729

Le Sage (A R.) Historia de Gil Blas *(in Spanish)* 16715
Lenthèric (C.) The Riviera : ancient and modern 15783
Longman's Magazine, 1900-1901 19120
Lucy (H. W.) A diary of the Unionist Parliament, 1895-1900. 1901 15787

McCarthy (J. and J. H.) A history of the four Georges and of William IV. Vols. 3 and 4. 1901... 2990
Macfadyen (D.) Alfred, the West Saxon King of the English. 1901 15043
Macmillan's Magazine, 1900-1901 19125
Marchmont (A. W.) In the name of a woman 16709
Marriott (C.) The column 16755
Mendoza (D. H. D.) La vida de Lazarillo de Tormes 16720
Mivart (St. G.) An introduction to the elements of science. 1894 13426
— Types of animal life. 1894. 13433
Moore (*Col.* E. C. S.) Sanitary engineering. 1901 13840
Moore (F. F.) According to Plato 16706
Murray (D. C.) The church of humanity 16730
Music Scores—
Beethoven (L. van.) Sonatas 12842
Myrick (H.) The American sugar industry. 1899 13821

Newbigging (T.) Lancashire humour. 1900 19111
Norris (W. E.) His Grace 16724

Our National Cathedrals : their history and architecture. 3v. N.D. 15793

Pall Mall Magazine, 1901 19117
Payne (G. A.) Mrs. Gaskell and Knutsford. 1900 15042
Peabody (F. G.) Jesus Christ and the social question. 1901 ... 15306
Pemberton (M.) Pro Patriâ 16738
Percy (*Bishop* T.) *Ed.* Reliques of ancient English poetry. 3v. 1891 11435
Pereda (J. M. de) Don Gonzalo Gonzàlez de la Gonzalera ... 16723
Perowne (*Archdeacon* T. T.) The Proverbs. (C.B.) 1899 ... 15303
Petrie (W. M. F.) *Ed.* A history of Egypt. Vol. 6. 1901 11007
6. The Middle Ages. S. Lane-Poole.
Phillipps (E. M.) The frescoes in the Sixtine Chapel. 1901 ... 13086
Phillips (*Sir* T.) Wales : the language, social condition, moral character, and religious opinions of the people. 1849 ... 15779
Plomer (H. R.) A short history of English printing, 1476-1898. 1900 10228

Pond (*Major* J. B.) Eccentricities of genius: memories of famous men and women of the platform and stage. 1901 15045
Poschinger (M. von) Life of the Emperor Frederick. 1901 ... 15038
Praed (*Mrs.* C.) 'As a watch in the night' 16710
Prichard (H.) Where black rules white: a journey across and about Hayti. 1900 15772

Raymond (W.) Good souls of Cider-land 16756
Ridley (*Lady* A.) Anne Mainwaring 16736
"Rita" (*Mrs. W. D. Humphreys*) The sin of Jasper Standish 16734
Roberton (H. S.) Voices of the past from Assyria and Babylonia. 1900 13087
Roberts (M.) Lord Linlithgow 16712
Robinson (*Sir* J.) A life time in South Africa. 1900 15039
Robinson (M.) The new family herbal. N.D. 13826
Russell (W. C.) The ship's adventure 16731

Sallust. Catiline. Ed. T. M. Neatby and B. J. Hayes. N.D. 10227
Sanderson (E.) The British Empire at home and abroad. Vols. 2, 3, and 4. 1901 15743
Sheehan (P.A.) My new curate 16757
Simmons (A. T.) Physiography for beginners. 1900 13435
Smith (G.A.) Modern criticism and the preaching of the Old Testament. 1901 15305
Smith (S.) The claims of Rome. 1898 15294
Stadling (J.) Through Siberia. 1901 15798
Stedman (E. C.) *Ed.* An American anthology, 1787-1899. 1900. 11433
Stevenson (W.) The trees of commerce. N.D. 13841
Sulley (P.) The Hundred of Wirral. 1889 15792

Taine (H. A.) Journeys through France. 1897. 15780
Taunton (E. L.) The English black monks of St. Benedict. 2v. 1897... 15295
Taylor (*Canon* J.) Words and places. 1896 10229
Teatro moderno Español. 1885 11434
El tantro por ciento, por A. L. de Ayala. Flor de un dia, por F. Camprodon. La cruz del matrimonio, por L. de Eguilaz.
Temple Bar. 1901 19122
Thomas (B.) In a cathedral city 16708
Thomas (E.) Roman life under the Cæsars. 1899 15784
Thomas (R. M.) Trewern: a tale of the thirties 16758
Thompson (G. E.) Around the Roman Campagna. 1893 ... 15777
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Valdés (A. P.) La hermana San Sulpicio 16721
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Wall (J. C.) Alfred the Great, his abbeys of Hyde, Athelney and Shaftesbury. 1900 15763
"Warden (Florence)" *Mrs. F. James.* The master key ... 16739
Wheeler (C. G.) Woodworking for beginners. 1900 13824

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. II—No. 15 SEPTEMBER. 1901

Notes on Books, New and Old

FROM the stonemason's bench to a seat on the Treasury Bench as one of Queen Victoria's Ministers is a big stride, even in these democratic days ; yet that is what Mr. Henry Broadhurst's life-story amounts to, and in his autobiography he relates the successive steps by which an operative mason became an Under-Secretary of State.

* * *

The Francis Letters throw much light on a period full of interest and incident. Sir Philip Francis was a boon companion of the Prince Regent (George IV), and his correspondence takes us into the by-paths of a period never covered by a similar book of small talk.

* * *

Mr. A. H. S. Landor's *China and the Allies* is a significant record of recent events in China. The author was present during the whole of the recent operations in that country. He was in Tientsin when it was taken, entered Pekin with the relieving forces, and was the first European to enter the forbidden city as a guest by the side of the Russian General. The value of the work is greatly enhanced by accurate maps, sketches, and photographs.

* * *

In *The Man in the Iron Mask*, Mr. T. Hopkins gives an interesting account of the history and legend surrounding the anonymous captive, and readers who enjoy the romantic and mysterious will fully appreciate his efforts, and revel in his theory of the "Mask's" antecedents and personality.

* * *

The breezy freshness, vivacity, and vigour of the author of "Robbery under Arms" has for many years ensured for his works a wide popularity. *In Bad Company*, and the other stories and papers, form a series of delineations of Australian life which are eminently readable and racy of the soil.

* * *

In the *Last of the Great Scouts*, by Mrs. H. C. Wetmore, we have the actual life-story of that romantic, inspiring personage, "Buffalo Bill." The narrative, full of courage, dash, and adventure, reads as a real romance of early redskin days.

The *Good Red Earth*, by Mr. E. Phillpotts, though innocent of problems, is genuinely entertaining by reason of its shrewd observance of men and women, and its gay humour; but it possesses a fuller value in its loving observance of nature, and its proof that a man may get even closer to nature than to his fellow men.

* * *

In *Penelope's Irish Experiences*, Mrs. K. D. Wiggin has succeeded admirably in reproducing the peculiarities of Irish wit, courtesy, and unconscious humour.

* * *

Mr. C. Kernahan's *Wise Men and a Fool* contains a number of essays distinguished by independent judgment and sympathetic insight, and altogether the volume is one for which every student of literature will be grateful.

* * *

Deserting the paths of heroic adventure so recently trodden, Mr. S. R. Crockett has once again taken up the portraiture of homely Scotch life. For those who know and love the country beyond the Tweed *Cinderella* will possess a wondrous charm.

* * *

A new book by that genial satirist "Max O'Rell" is sure of a warm welcome. *Her Royal Highness Woman* teems with brilliant passages and witty sayings, all of them full of good sense and wisdom.

* * *

The Life of the Bee, by Mr. M. Maeterlinck, is a graceful piece of writing. The book is not in any way a guide to the management of a hive, but a disquisition on the curious, profound, and intimate side of its inhabitants. It is to the reader who is already an earnest student of bee life, and well acquainted with the science of the subject, that it will chiefly appeal.

* * *

Mrs. C. Gearey's *Cowper and Mary Unwin* is a simple record, unaffectedly told. It has evidently been a thorough labour of love to her, and though no new or original material has been introduced the main features of the poet's life, more particularly in his relationship with Mary Unwin, have been treated with such a reverential hand that the reader will probably be far more interested in the book than he would in an effort of greater purpose.

* * *

The writers of the various articles included in *The Heart of the Empire* claim that they have for the most part a first-hand knowledge of the conditions of which they write. The subjects they deal with, such as 'The Housing Problem,' 'The Children of the Town,' 'Temperance Reform,' 'The Distribution of Industry,' 'The Church and the People,' and 'Some Aspects of the Problem of Charity,' are fraught with the greatest importance and interest; and they are subjects that demand to be considered.

The following extracts will show something of the spirit that animates the foregoing work :—"We would plead for the service of all who love for all who suffer ; for the proclamation of the way of escape from the evils to come ; for the assistance of all to whom ignorance in the presence of knowledge is a perpetual challenge, and misery in the presence of happiness a perpetual reproach. We would welcome energy however aroused, sacrifice however stimulated, ideals however attained.

* * *

"We demand more settlements, more churches, more living intercommunication of class and class ; we desire to force into every house a knowledge to which many would shut their ears, and to render the plea of ignorance of none effect. But over and beyond all these, as the only possibility of peaceful escape from the gathering difficulties of the future, we need a real and living religion—some outpouring of spiritual effort which will revitalise dogmas and injunctions now entombed in neglected and unrealised creeds."

* * *

Some readable fiction occurs in our list under the following names :—Barr (A. E.), Besant (*Sir* W.), Boothby (G.), Burton (J. B.), Churchill (W.), Fowler (E. T.), "Francis (M. E."), Garland (H.), Gerard (D.), "Grier (S. C."), Harte (B.), Hope (G.), Johnston (M), Le Queux (W.), McAulay (A.), McCarthy (J.), Mathers (H.), Munro (N.), Runkle (B.), Slade (A. F.), Steuart (J. A.), and Whishaw (F.)

Our Illustration

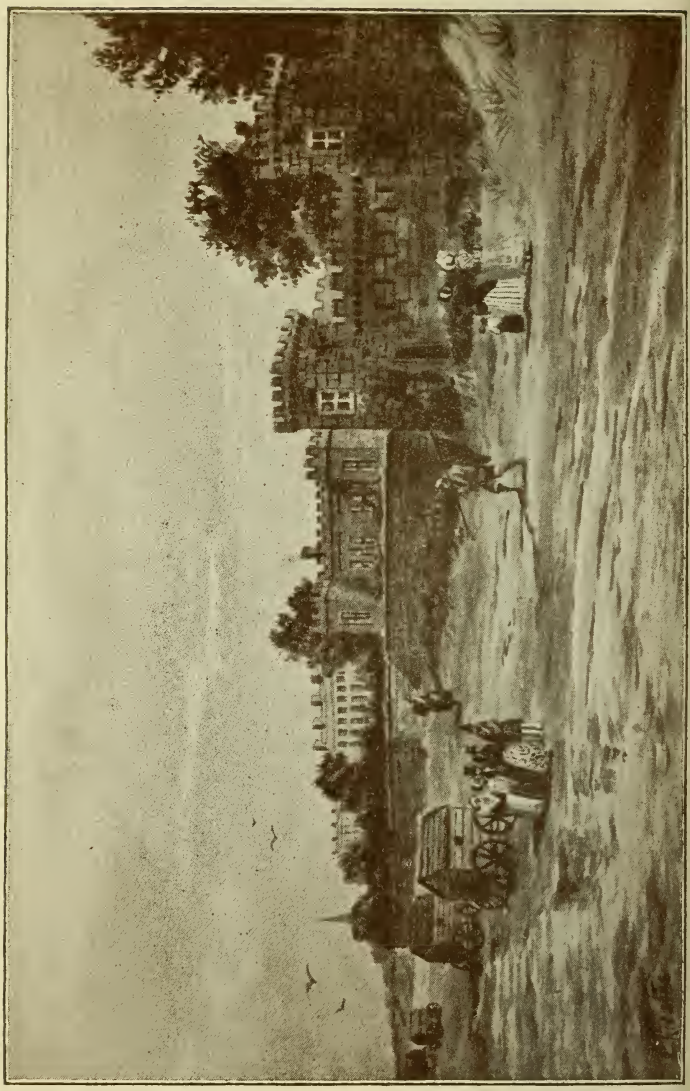
"Miller's Castle"

"About 1824, Mr. William Spurstow Miller, a solicitor in Liverpool, purchased on lease a piece of land on the margin of the sea at Bootle, and erected a castellated stone mansion, long known as Miller's Castle.

By the exertions of this gentleman, the road now called Derby Road, opening up the whole district, was constructed. Previous to this, there was no road to the western part of Kirkdale and Bootle, except along the margin of the shore on the west, and a most roundabout and inconvenient road, following pretty nearly the present Westminster Road, on the east.

In 1827, St. Mary's Church, Bootle, was built at the expense of the Earl of Derby, which contributed materially to the development of the district, the nearest church being at Walton, two miles distant. The front to the shore next began to be fringed with marine residences. Mersey View, Brunswick Terrace, Stanley Crescent, etc., presented a series of seaside habitations on a moderate scale."

Picton's Memorials of Liverpool.



Jenny Lind and Liverpool

Jenny Lind, that peerless songstress and noble-minded woman, has left the impress of her genius on the musical annals of the city. The 6th of January, 1849, witnessed her first appearance in Liverpool, where she sang at a concert for the benefit of the Southern Hospital. The result proved a financial triumph, the handsome sum of £1400 being raised in a single evening.

She visited the city again in 1850, and fulfilled engagements on August 16th and 19th. The two concerts were to raise money towards paying for the new hall of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, in which they were given. The first of these was noticeable only for "causing an excitement," according to the "Times" of August 19th, "to which the musical annals of Liverpool can find no parallel. The enthusiasm went far beyond fever height." She sang her famous pieces, *Qui la Voce ; Und ob die Wolke*, from the *Freischütz ; Non paventar*, from the *Flauto Magico ;* a duet from the *Turco in Italia*, with Belletti ; and then (after a new song by Benedict, called "Take this Lute") the "Norwegian Echo Song," accompanying herself. So far she was on old ground ; but, at the second concert, a very different and a vital departure was made. It was her first singing of the *Messiah*, in which in later years she proved herself incomparable. The excitement of expectation was intense. On August 19th, the "Times" critic, Mr. J. A. Davison, reports that as he writes his despatch, on Saturday, 17th—"The rehearsal for the *Messiah* is now proceeding at the Philharmonic Hall, the precincts of which are besieged by a mob anxious to obtain a glimpse of Jenny Lind. The greatest curiosity prevails about this performance, for Mdlle. Lind has never sung in an oratorio of Handel's since her arrival in this country. Monday night will show whether she will achieve the same success in the *Messiah* as in the *Creation* and the *Elijah*." On the 20th, the critic telegraphs the result for the "Times" of August 21st—"Jenny Lind's singing surpassed anticipation. Her energy and brilliant execution of 'Rejoice greatly'; her expression in 'He shall feed His flock'; her tenderness in 'How beautiful are the Feet'; her fervid devotion in 'I know that my Redeemer liveth'; and her fine rendering of the last air, 'If God be for us,' which made it a new and unexpected feature, raised unbounded enthusiasm. In the recitatives, besides the excellence of her vocalisation, the pointed, articulate manner in which she pronounced the English words, excited general admiration."

After praising Belletti and the chorus and criticising the band, he tells how, at the close, the National Anthem was sung—"Jenny Lind giving the two principal verses. The scene that ensued defies description. The walls of the building reverberated with cheers. Hats, sticks, handkerchiefs were waved in every direction. The platform of the orchestra was covered with bouquets and wreaths, many of which fell upon the head and the shoulders of the songstress. It was a leave-taking such as even Jenny Lind has rarely experienced."

So triumphant was the first historical opening on the field with which she so intimately identified herself in later years. It was a wonderful passage from the atmosphere of the *Figlia* to that of the *Messiah ;* but the English knew now at what level her supreme gifts lay, and they welcomed her on to the ground of their famous oratorio with a heartiness of recognition which she cordially recognised. It was to the English that she specially loved to sing the music of the oratorio. Her last day at Liverpool was taken up with visits to view the new wing of the Southern and Toxteth Hospital, due to her previous year's singing ; and with receiving there a silver tea-kettle and a pair of silver candlesticks.

On the evening before sailing for America, her Swedish heart was at work ; she could not let herself go on this new and strange experiment without desiring the sanction and the blessing of the "old folk at home." So she sat down and wrote the following letter, with its buoyant hope, with its tender daughterly humility—

Liverpool, 20th August, 1850.

My dear Parents,—May these lines find you in the enjoyment of good health. I have been very well since I left Sweden, and am now starting for the New World. For we leave to-morrow morning at half-past ten. I have been eight days in England, and have sung here in two concerts, both of which have been most successful, and the English public has greeted me as if I belonged to them. I am met everywhere with heartiness and love. Oh, may I succeed in deserving them more and more ! I have been to see the steamer which will take us over to America, and nothing grander of its kind, I should think, could be found in any country. The vessel is 300 feet by 80, and is decorated so magnificently that one can fancy oneself in a rich private house. I look forward to the sea—the ocean ! When I have got across, I shall let you hear again. As my mother wished to have a Daguerreotype of my poor features, I have sat for one in London. I hope it will have succeeded. Farewell, good mamma and papa ! Think of me with friendliness, and give me now and then your blessing, for a parents' blessing is something good to travel with. Let me hear occasionally how you are at Pommern (a small place taken by her for her parents). Remember to look into the books which I gave you, while stopping with you there—and may the Lord Himself enlighten and bless you ! Thus prays most sincerely Your attached Daughter.

The whole letter is a delightful foil to the following account of the wild popular excitement that was fermenting, at this moment, round the girl. The extract is taken from the "Illustrated London News," dated August 24th, 1850—"Liverpool, Wednesday night. Jenny Lind is gone—gone amid a scene of triumph which was not more a tribute to her own surpassing work and talent, than to the art which it is her honour to profess, and to which she does so much honour. Ere these few hasty lines are before the reader, this incomparable songstress will have performed one-fourth of her voyage to

the United States, where, we are assured, a reception awaits her which will cast in the shade even the splendid ovation which has just attended her departure from among her European admirers.

Fresh as I am from this magnificent display of public feeling and sympathy, I can scarcely enter into details. With ears still deafened with the booming of cannon, and the shouts of the thousands who were assembled on either side of the Mersey, and eyes dazzled by the gay effect of innumerable craft, which were illumined by the sunlight as they ran to and fro on the river, or followed in the wake of the *Atlantic*, I can scarcely give you a sober description of this extraordinary scene.

The authorities foresaw there would be a great demonstration, and took their precautions accordingly. Fancy what must be the interest excited by Jenny Lind, when the police thought it necessary to notify to Mr. Barnum's agent, that if the lady took her departure from the quay at the hour generally expected, they could not ensure the safety of life and limb. We doubt much whether any sovereign was compelled to change the programme of his movements for such a reason. Yet so it was; and much hurrying to and fro was there in consequence. Instead of leaving at nine or ten o'clock, as had been arranged, Jenny Lind was obliged to slip out privately at a quarter to eight, and go down all manner of back streets to be able to get to the pier unperceived. In this she was successful; and while the intending sightseers were disposing of their muffins and coffee, the little woman whom they were all going out to see had quietly gone on board the *Atlantic* in a river steamer; but not until after she had been annoyed (during a few minutes' stay on the pier) by a crowd of idlers who pressed round her in the most rude manner, and could scarcely be kept off by the police.

When at last the 150 passengers who had engaged all the berths were received on board, with all their luggage, and had taken leave of all their friends, and when the sound of a gun booming across the water from the bows of the steamer announced that all was ready for departure, what was certainly a 'great scene' commenced. The immense floating mass began to move, and, as if by magic, all the craft that had been playing about on the surface of the river, formed into lines, and made a sort of procession. As the *Atlantic* steamed up from her moorings, past the Albert Docks, she turned her head inshore, in the direction of the town, and slowly passed in front of the magnificent line of quays, amidst the enthusiastic shouts of thousands of human beings who lined the shore, not merely on the Liverpool side, but also all along the Cheshire coast, from Birkenhead onwards to the mouth of the great arm of the sea. Salutes were fired from the shore, and were returned from the *Atlantic*; and the whole scene,—such an army of craft of all sorts and kinds floating, with pennants flying—such a shouting—such a roaring of cannon—such a bright sunlight (which broke out suddenly, as if to afford presage of fair weather)—was really one of the most extraordinary sights we ever witnessed. Every eye was strained to get a sight of Jenny Lind. There the little woman stood on the paddle-box, with her arm in that of Captain West, and waving her handkerchief enthusiastically in return for the greeting of the crowds who had assembled to witness her departure."

Such was her farewell as she passed from the Old World to the New. The subject of this article was born at Stockholm, October 6th, 1820, and died at Wind's Point, Malvern, November 2nd, 1887. There are few careers which have a more fascinating tale to tell of rapid and brilliant passage out of darkness into triumph, out of poverty and harshness into a blaze of glory; and that story has been most sympathetically told by Messrs. Holland and Rockstro in their delightful memoir.

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

MUSEUM NOTES

Through the courtesy of Mr. John Morgan, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, the collection of corals in the Museum has been considerably augmented, and the various specimens properly classified and arranged. The donor in question is an authority on life in the seas, and is the possessor of a very fine collection of corals. These have been on exhibition at the South London Art Gallery, Camberwell. Mr. Morgan writes—"When asked 'What is coral?' many persons reply, 'A substance made by insects under the sea.' Now, it is true that it is made under the sea, but the makers are not insects. They are termed variously Polyps, a word that may be rendered 'with many feet,' though the so-called feet are more strictly speaking arms or fingers; also Zoophytes, or animal plants, because early investigators could not determine which of the two they were; or, lastly, Actiniæ, because these fingers or tentacles stand out from a disc like so many rays coming from the sun. If there is need for a popular word for the animals that form coral, it should be Coral-Polyps, or coral-anemones. These polyps can only be said to make coral in the same sense as we may be said to make our bones. Both are involuntary growths, the result of unconscious operations, by which carbonate of lime and other substances are deposited in the body. The corals are the skeletons of polyps dead and gone. In their formation there was no work at all like that of the bee, who works up the wax and forms her honeycomb, adding piece to piece, but the whole grew within the organism, certain parts of which secreted the lime supplied by the ocean, depositing it in varied patterns and forms."

* * *

Mr. William Swan, of King's Road, has recently presented a case of living ants to the Museum. These were taken, in a torpid condition, from a log of Texas ash, consigned to the Clog Sole Works for manufacturing purposes. Some ants live in trees, and cut and chisel the wood in a wonderful manner. The best known is *F. Fuliginosa*, the emmet or jet ant, a brilliant black insect. Woodcarving ants also infest the beams of houses, and imperil their safety. The curator will be pleased to show the insects to anyone interested. We are also indebted to the same gentleman for a number of larvæ of wood-boring insects.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL NOTES

It is very gratifying to know that 62·5 per cent. of those sent in for the Science and Art examinations of the Board of Education from the classes of the School passed the ordeal, particularly when it is remembered that none were sent in for the elementary stages of Science, and the second class passes in Art subjects are considered equivalent to the first class elementary grade of the old-time règime.

* * *

The gross percentage of passes in the school falls just below 80. The results would have been better but for some very unusual examination papers in certain subjects, *e.g.* Geometrical Drawing and Drawing in Light and Shade.

* * *

A number of students at their own expense submitted to the elementary Science examinations with creditable results. It is to be hoped that many more will do so in the future. It certainly gives tone to one's efforts to work towards the goal of examination. Those who have gone through an elementary course of instruction and feel themselves weak in it at the end of the course should undoubtedly enter again for the same course and delay going on to the advanced stage. "Make a firm foundation" is good advice to students as well as to builders of houses.

* * *

The prize-list is being rapidly completed and will soon be issued. It is unnecessary therefore to go into detail as to the successes of students in this place. Two bachelorships in Science with honours are credited to former students of the School by the Victoria University; we congratulate Messrs. W. E. M. Curnock and J. F. Gill. Another student of former days in the Bootle Technical School, Mr. John Irwin Scott, has obtained a first class in the Honours School of Science from Oxford University and will shortly take his B.A. He proposes to proceed to Leipsic for further work of a special character; we wish him a fruitful future.

* * *

It is not creditable to us that there was so slight a competition for the Engineering scholarships. May this be amended when next they are open! The new rules as to admission to Engineering Science classes by compelling a proper sequence of studies should tend to qualify young engineers for ardent competition for valuable scholarships, local and national. The Owen Owens Scholarship, for which there were five competitors, has been won by Mr. Frank L. Gorse.

The prize distribution will be held before the work of the session begins, namely on Thursday, September 12th. The proceedings will be enlivened by music from the Choral Union of the students, under the able leadership of Mr. J. W. Marshall. There will be less speech-making than usual, and a more social character will be imparted to the gathering than heretofore.

* * *

At an early date the annual meeting of the Students' Social Union will be held ; due notice will be given on the School notice boards.

* * *

A course of lectures on "the structure and diseases of timber" is being arranged for. It will consist of six lectures. Announcements will appear in due course.

* * *

Out of eighteen works of Art sent in to the Board of Education by students from the School, with a view to counting towards Art teaching qualifications, thirteen have been accepted. The accepted works are in perspective, geometrical drawing, ornamental drawing, design, drawing from the figure and modelling from flowers. Unfortunately there was no competition for the Lamb Scholarship in Art, but the School of Art is young as yet, and its great advantages but imperfectly known.

* * *

The Intermediate School is steadily growing in favour. On September 7th an examination for entrance will take place. Applications should be filed at once. No school in the district can offer better advantages in preparation for practical life, and the terms are very easy. Arrangements are completed for an additional master. The entrance examination is not of great difficulty, though few boys under eleven years of age could pass it. No charge is made for the examination and, if desired, entrance into the school may be deferred one term after passing. A football field has been secured for the approaching season. Ten free scholarships have recently been established.

* * *

As to the boys in the school the head master Mr. F. Gorse, M.A. reports that " the efforts of the boys since joining us have been highly satisfactory...for...the tone and conduct of the boys I have nothing but praise." The school roll now numbers 83. There is ample accommodation for nearly twice that number.

* * *

An appreciative notice of the work of the past session appears in the *County Council Times* of August 24th.

J.J.O

"Bootle Coffee House" and Its Associations

In a delightful monograph on *Sefton*, by W. D. Caröe and E. J. A. Gordon, a copy of which may be seen at the Reference Library, there is an account of the doings of the Mock Corporation of Sephton, which occupies something like 359 pages of the work. This volume contains many interesting local references, a few of which are here given :—"The Mock Corporation of Sephton appears to have been established by Liverpool gentlemen, merchants and others, for the purposes of social intercourse with one another on the Sabbath day. The earliest date [known] in connection with the origin of this Mock Corporation is 1764, after [which] there is no account of the Corporation till the year 1771, when the existing records begin. These are contained in two books of unequal size and interest. From these books it appears that the meetings of the Corporation were held from 1771-83 exclusively at Sephton, in a room which received the title of the 'Mansion House.' It was part of the old 'Church Inn.' After 1783, chiefly on account of the inclemency of the weather during the winter, the meetings were held partly at Sephton and partly at Bootle : at Sephton during the summer months, at Bootle during the winter months, from the 1st Sunday after October 18 to the middle of May. The place of meeting at Bootle was called the 'Bootle Coffee House' ; but its name is chiefly preserved by the canal bridge, which was built close to it about 1773-4 (?), and which bears the name of 'Coffee House Bridge.'

The constitution of this Corporation was very similar to that of all Corporations, mock or otherwise. It was composed of a Mayor, two Bailiffs, a Recorder, a Town Clerk, a certain number of Aldermen and Common Council Men, a Sword-and Mace-bearer, a Bellman, together with a number of Free Burgesses. The Mayor and Bailiffs were elected annually on St. Luke's Day, October 18—the ancient day of electing the Mayor of Liverpool till the year 1836 ; and on the same day, or the Sunday following, the other members with a few exceptions, Aldermen, Common Council Men, and Free Burgesses, in addition to the sober titles by which they were known, had some mock office or other conferred upon them, or were reinstated in those they formerly enjoyed. Thus it happened that nearly every member bore some whimsical title. In accordance with this rule, every new member on his admission into this society—and one or more were admitted nearly every Sunday—received at the time, or on the Sunday following, a mock distinction.

Another custom connected with the admission of members was drinking on the mace. The aspiring candidate had to take 'the oath,' and then drain the mace. For this purpose one of the smaller maces had a movable top, which, being taken off, revealed a hollow space in the shape of a cup, containing about half a pint. The following is an instance of a member drinking on the mace :—

"At Bootle, 4th Dec., 1791.—On the motion of Burgess Taylor, seconded by the Recorder, Mr. Martin was unanimously voted and admitted Historical Painter to the ancient and loyal Corporation, on

which occasion he took the oath of office in such a style of composition as pourtrayed with colour and effect the excellency of the wine that dignified the artist's draught."

It should be stated that Mr. Martin had just expressed a wish to present two emblematical paintings to the corporation to decorate the new council chamber with, at Bootle.

Another custom that was observed on the day of the Mayor's election, or the Sunday following, was the appointment of a Lady Patroness for the ensuing year. This was determined by competition, the members present bidding so much wine for the privilege of nominating the lady.

The names of the Mayors have been gathered, not only from the Records, but from the desks of the pew which the members of the Corporation were wont to occupy in Sephton church. This pew is still to be seen. In some cases the names are deeply engraved, in others lightly traced in lead, though still quite legible.

Passing on to the bills of fare that were submitted to the Mock Corporation [note is taken of the following] :—

" Bootle, 28 Oct., 1787. This being the first Day of meeting at Bootle, Mr Halliwell [proprietor of the Bootle Coffee House] provided two excellent Muggs of Turtle. N.B.—No green Fatt left."

Again :—" At Bootle, on Sunday, 4th Jan., 1789, being the first Sunday in the New Year. Present : Mr. Alderman Whalley in ye Chair [and] Mr. Recorder, who dined together on the following dishes :—

A Boiled Cod Fish and trimmings

A Couple of Boil'd Fowls, with proper sauce

A Roasted shoulder of Mutton

A Roasted spare rib of Pork

A Plumb pudding, most excellent. Minc'd pyes, toasted cheese, and some pretty tippling ale brewed on purpose by Alderman Banner."

A fair repast for two men, though of course more were expected. However, [they must have fared well for adds the chronicler] :—

" They dined like men of Gath and proved the strength of the human appetite ad maximum, and concluded their repast with a Bottle of Good old Zerry from the vaults of Alderman Newsham the Corporation Vintner."

The Records reveal many other interesting facts, of which the following are examples :—

" At Bootle, on Sunday 22nd Nov. 1789. Present : [8 members]—All of whom dined together and spent a very agreeable afternoon until they were interrupted by ' shrieks that rent the ev'ning air,' and upon going out to inquire into the Cause, It was discovered that Mr. Burgess Bevan had been thrown over his Horse's head (to the danger of his own neck) occasioned by a filthy, nasty, Black Cur,

belonging to John Williamson of Linacre having attempted to introduce his fore teeth into the heels of the worthy Burgesse's Palfrey. After which Mr. Bevan was introduced into the Council Chamber and welcomed by all on his happy escape from what might reasonably have been dreaded from so tremendous an accident. Ordered, therefore, nem. con., that the P.N. or his deputy be directed forthwith to use his best endeavours to flagellate the aforesaid Filthy, nasty, Black Cur, to prevent him for the future from snapping or barking at the Heels of the Horse of a Burgess of the Corporation of Sephton."

" At Bootle, the 28th March, 1790. Present : [10 members and 3 strangers]—On this day the worshipful the Mayor, Alderman Stanton and several Burgesses, returning from inspecting the *Landmarks* upon the Coast, the Mayor's Horse (supposed to be tired from hard riding) fell down and his worship of course measured his length upon the Sands, betwixt Bootle and Rimroes ; the Coroner (who was present) thought he shou'd have been necessitated to summon a Jury, but fortunately for the Corporation, our worthy Magistrate got up before his Horse with great alacrity and had some difficulty to raise the Steed from the Sands, which had so vilely Tumbled him."

" At Bootle, on Sunday the 20th Feb. 1791. Present : [19 members]—All of whom [with one exception] dined together. On this day upwards of 200 Sail of Vessels, many of whom had been detained 3 months by contrary Winds, in sight and to the great satisfaction of the Burgesses, left the Harbour, to each of whom a successful Voyage was drank, and 3 Cheers given with feelings not to be express'd."

The volume from whence the foregoing information has been derived was issued as a tribute to the memory of the Rev. E. Horley, rector, 1871-83, to whose painstaking researches the success of the work is largely due.

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

Local Sketches

The Dürer prints, until recently on view in the Middle Room of the Museum, were changed early in August for a small exhibit of pencil sketches of scenes in and around Bootle, executed some sixty or more years ago by one Henry Melling, late of Cheshire.

A facsimile and a translation of the Domesday reference to Bootle are also shown, as well as pictures of " Miller's Castle." Much public interest has been evinced in these mementos of the past.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

LENDING DEPARTMENT

Books marked with an asterisk () are suitable for children*

Alexander (*Mrs.*) *Mrs. A. Hector.* The heritage of Langdale 16810
"Andom (R.)" *A. W. Barrett.* Martha and I 16764
Atlantic Monthly. 1901 19147
Argosy. 1901 19137

Barr (A. E.) The maid of Maiden Lane 16795
Besant (*Sir* W.) The Lady of Lynn 16796
Bismarck (*Prince*). Love-letters. 2v. 1901 15049
Biss (*Capt.* H. C. J.) The relief of Kumasi. 1901 15803
Blackwood's Magazine. 1901 19141
"Boldrewood (Rolf)" *T. A. Browne.* In bad company, and other stories 16773
Boothby (G.) The mystery of the clasped hands 16774
Brabrook (E. W.) Provident societies and industrial welfare. 1898 15813
Broadhurst (H.) The story of his life, from a stonemason's bench to the Treasury Bench. 1901 15055
*Buckley (A. B.) *Mrs. Fisher.* The fairy-land of science. 1899 13436
Burton (J. Bloundelle-) A vanished rival 16797

Cassell's Magazine. 1900-1901 19133
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LIBRARY AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

The issue of books from the Library during the past two months has been as follows:

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
June	... 6191	... 1715	... 329
July	... 6087	... 1120	... 313

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

	Reading Rooms	Museum	Daily Average
June	... 19817	... 2260	... 883
July	... 18574	... 2341	... 775

On the 31st of July, 3095 persons had borrower's tickets; 1159 children were borrowers, and 206 teachers had obtained the special teacher's ticket

Bootle Free Library Museum and Technical School Journal

Vol. II—No. 16 DECEMBER. 1901

Notes on Books, New and Old

MUCH as our English lake scenery has been pictured by artist and author, there is ample room for Mr. A. G. Bradley's *Highways and Byways in the Lake District*, which aims at something higher than the mere "Guide-book." Every step of the district seems to have been conscientiously visited by the writer, and the local associations and traditions are faithfully recorded. The illustrations are by Mr. J. Pennell.

* * *

A collector of gems—that is Mr. J. Shaylor's function in *Some Favourite Books and their Authors*. He takes fifty well-known books and their writers, and gives typical extracts from the books with brief sketches of their authors. This interesting compilation will perform a distinct service, if it induces readers to take a deeper interest in the works of master minds.

* * *

The American Invaders, by Mr. F. A. McKenzie, contains a multitude of facts concerning the American conquest over British traders, put in a direct, honest, and convincing way. The facts are old, most of them ; the inferences are patent and startling ; but the British public has heard the cry that our trade is in danger so often that even now, when the cry has the true ring of sincerity, it may pass unheeded.

* * *

Mr. F. F. Moore's *A Nest of Linnets* is an eighteenth-century romance, in which music is largely discussed. The incidents and adventures are witnessed, shared in or gossiped about by brilliant figures of the time, as Sheridan, Walpole, Selwyn, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith and others.

* * *

A clever delineator of character, possessed of a reserve of strength in a quiet, easy, flowing style, Miss R. N. Carey never fails to please a large class of readers. *Herb of Grace* is no exception to the rule. The story is ably conceived and well sustained.

* * *

Kim, by Mr. R. Kipling, presents a fine picture of Indian life. A wonderful procession of picturesque and interesting figures pass through the pages of the book.

In *The Eternal City*, Mr. H. Caine has produced a remarkable novel. The serious doctrine of the book is preached with amazing rhetorical force, and it is interwoven with a love story which is told with considerable skill and power.

* * *

Tristram of Blent is a book that deserves attention. It shows a wonderful insight into character ; and it is full of the brilliant and subtle conversation in which Mr. A. Hope so easily excels.

* * *

Mr. H. W. Macrosty's *Trusts and the State* is a temperate, lucid, and thoughtfully written work, and his exposition of the Fabian point of view in relation to the economic problems of which he treats is worthy of the attention and respect even of those most strongly opposed to the tenets of the body of which he is so able and well-equipped a spokesman.

* * *

Commercial Education at Home and Abroad, by Messrs. Hooper and Graham, treats of the much discussed subject of commercial education. Admitting that fair provision has been made for teaching applied physical science as it bears on production, the writers point out the absence of any proper provision for training in Commerce, and sketch a curriculum beginning with a general education that replaces the classics by French and German, and leading up to a special course. They then give a full account of the progress made throughout the Continent in this direction, and explain how naturally our counting-houses come to be filled with Swiss and Germans. Lastly they describe what has been done at home, with good result, in the West Riding, and furnish hints for the organisation of Commercial Classes and Evening Schools.

* * *

Mr. E. Phillpotts' *The Striking Hours* represents a series of stories told for the most part by the folk. They treat of the old superstitions, old customs, and old loves and hates of fifty years ago upon Dartmoor, and by putting the narratives into the mouths of those who have lived through them the writer gains much in nervous force and picturesqueness of description.

* * *

Mr. H. S. Sutton's volume of *Poems* is devoutly meditative in character. His range is not wide ; but it is impossible to read his poetry carefully without perceiving that imagination is at work throughout, and that the individuality of the writer is impressed upon every page.

* * *

In the *Young Barbarians*, "Ian Maclaren" has produced an exceedingly pleasant, and healthy Scottish story. Boys will revel in it, and "grown-ups" may also derive much entertainment from its humoursome pages.

The Story of "Auld Lang Syne"

Scotland's songs are Scotland's pride and every other country's admiration. In the spirit of the nation's genius they speak that language which is common to all nations and to all times—the language of the human heart. This is especially true of *Auld Lang Syne*, which may, perhaps, be styled the Scottish National Anthem, an anthem whose ennobling strains awaken a chord of kindly brotherhood and patriotic fervour in all true Scottish hearts; and not in these alone, but, wheresoever its import is made known, in the hearts of all our brethren of mankind.

"*Auld Lang Syne*, though it owes its birth to Scotchmen and to Scotland, has been so popular for quite a hundred years with English-speaking people all the world over, that it may fairly rank as a lyric of universal sentiment and universal nationality. But contrary to the general belief . . . *Auld Lang Syne* was not written by the author of "Tam O'Shanter." And, as a matter of history, Burns never once claimed the song as his . . . It so happens that, like many another ballad that lives in the hearts of the people, this essentially human song was written by a writer unknown, who may perhaps have never written anything else worth remembering. In Scotland, . . . many of the humbler folk possess the gift of making homely verses, and many a piece has found its way into the world anonymously, to find a reciprocating welcome in many a heart and home. But, though Burns did not write this song, which is included in nearly every collection of his poems published, he was the first to give it to the world in the form which we now know and sing it. Indeed, many pieces have been attributed to Burns which he never wrote . . . Many injudicious Burnsites have been too anxious to over-exalt a reputation that already stood and stands as high almost as any poet could wish . . .

However, it is not of Burns' genius that I wish to write—that has long been acknowledged—but of *Auld Lang Syne* and his connection therewith. Naturally the phrase is of the heather born, and even the quaint lexicographer, old Jamieson, could not help growing sentimental over the soothing words, in his "Scottish Dictionary": "To a native of the country," he says, "it conveys a soothing idea to the mind, as recalling the memory of joys that are past." It "compresses into small and euphonious measure much of the tender recollection of one's youth which, even to middle-aged men, seems to be brought from a very distant but very dear past." *Auld Lang Syne*, be it remembered, was a phrase in use in very early times, and it can be traced to the days of Elizabeth, in connection with the social feelings and the social gatherings of the Scot; as a convivial and friendly song it existed in broadsides prior to the close of the 17th century. An early version of the song is to be found in James Watson's collection

of Scottish songs, published in 1711, and it will be seen from the verses quoted below, that Burns very spiritedly changed the weak periphrasis of the old poet into the tender and beautiful phrase so peculiarly pathetic and Scotch :—

"Should old acquaintance be forgot,
And never thought upon,
The flame of love extinguished
And fairly past and gone ?
Is thy kind heart now grown so cold,
In that loving breast of thine,
That thou canst never once reflect
On old long syne?"

Here we have a very fine idea badly expressed—the touch of sincerity seems lacking, whilst the art is commonplace. This stanza is from a poem written by Sir Robert Ayton (1570-1638) of Kincaldie. He was the friend of Ben Jonson and other Elizabethan writers . . . Sir Robert undoubtedly obtained the phrase from current idiomatic expressions . . . Allan Ramsay, who, before the advent of Burns, was making an encouraging reputation as a writer of verses and a compiler of old songs and ballads, soon seized upon the rough lyric—believed to have been "polished" by Francis Sempill, of Beltrees—and destroyed the intention of the original, as may be observed from this verse, in which Ramsay casts good-fellowship overboard, and makes love the keynote :—

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
Tho' they return with scars,
These are the noble hero's lot,
Obtained in glorious wars ;
Welcome my Vara, to my breast,
Thy arms about me twine,
And make me once again as blest
As I was lang syne."

This song of honest Allan's was first printed in his "Tea-Table Miscellany" in 1724, from which it was transferred to Johnson's "Musical Museum," published during Burns' sojourn in the Scottish capital. . . Burns, who was partly responsible for the editing of the "Musical Museum" for Johnson, in which so many ancient pieces first saw the light as printed matter, made many annotations and alterations, and of *Auld Lang Syne* he wrote:—"Ramsay here, as usual with him, has taken the idea of the song and the first line from the old fragment which will appear in the 'Museum,' vol. v." Of this "old fragment" I shall have something to say later. But it may be as well to state that it is very evident that there were several verbal versions of this song long known to the peasantry and others of Caledonia stern and wild. It was decidedly a folk-song, and though it is not easy to conjecture when, or how *Auld Lang Syne* arose as a form of speech or song, its introduction into literature is not so problematical. . . On the 17th December, 1788, Mrs. Dunlop, of Dunlop . . . received from Burns a letter, in which the following passages occurred:—

"Your meeting, which you so well describe, with your old schoolfellow and friend, was truly interesting. Out upon the ways of the world! they spoil these social offsprings of the heart. Two veterans of the world would have met with little more heart-workings than two old hacks worn out on the road. Apropos, is not the Scots' phrase, 'Auld Lang Syne,' exceedingly expressive? There is an old song and tune which has often thrilled through my soul. You know I am an enthusiast on old Scot songs. I shall give you the verses." And he enclosed the words of *Auld Lang Syne* as we know them, and unless Burns was wilfully concealing fact, he only trimmed the lines and did not originate or write the lyric. He continues somewhat extravagantly:—"Light lie the turf on the breast of the heaven-inspired poet who composed this glorious fragment! There is more of the fire of native genius in it than half-a-dozen modern English bacchanalians." Burns would hardly write like this about himself and his work, so we may take it that he only preserved it from forgetfulness.

Three years afterwards, when sending the song to George Thomson, his publisher, and the editor of another collection of miscellaneous songs, he writes, "One song more, and I am done—*Auld Lang Syne*. The air is but mediocre, but the following song, the old song of the olden times, and which has never been in print, nor even in manuscript, until I took it down from an old man's singing, is enough to recommend any air."

On the face of it . . . the poet gives us the real origin and rescue of the song from oblivion. There is not the slightest doubt that Burns polished and improved the words and made the song more singable and consistent, and there is not the slightest doubt that he did take it down, in a rough state, perhaps, from the lips of some old minstrel—they were just dying out then—or wandering bagpiper, as he avowedly took down so many other songs. . . . The fact is that Burns communicated in words and music more than sixty songs, "begged, borrowed, or stolen," as he jocularly declares, to make up the "Museum." Besides which, a great number of his own finest songs carried no signature, and it is therefore not wonderful that some confusion should have occasionally occurred in allocating a few of the borrowed ones. . . It seems to me that we have no right whatever to assume that Burns was deliberately deceiving both Mrs. Dunlop and Mr. Thomson as to the authorship of the song. Anyhow, the words . . . duly made their appearance in their final form in 1794, and are as follows:—

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne?

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne;
We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

We twa hae run about the braes,
And pu'd the gowans fine ;
But we've wander'd mony a weary foot
Sin' auld lang syne.

We twa hae paidl't i' the burn
Frae morning sun till dine ;
But seas between us braid hae roar'd
Sin' auld lang syne.

And here's a hand my trusty fere,
And gie's a hand o' thine,
And we'll tak' a right guid-willie waught,
For auld lang syne.

And surely ye'll be your pint-stoup,
And surely I'll be mine ;
And we'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne."

It may be noted that between the version given to Mrs. Dunlop and Johnson and that issued by Thomson there is one important difference in the sequence of the stanzas. In Johnson's publication the last verse is placed as the second, and this arrangement was used for some years, but the order of the stanzas, as given above, is obviously correct. . .

As to the meaning of "willie-waught," several opinions have been offered. However, in a collection of Scotch songs, published by Blackie and Son in 1843, the words "guid" or "gude" and "willie" are joined together by a hyphen, which means, will take a right good-willing (God-be-with-you) draught—the draught of good-will and friendship. The grasping of hands in the same verse seems pretty strong proof that that is its meaning. By the way, in the "Museum" the words are signed with a "Z" signifying that it is an old song with additions and alterations. The first, fourth and fifth verses are undeniably fragments of an old ditty ; the second and third verses betray the tenderness and sentiment of the poet himself, and these we are inclined to accept as being by Burns."

The facts above recorded are taken from Mr. S. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald's *Stories of Famous Songs*. This work is the practical proof of some fifteen years agreeable labour in the fields of lyric literature and song lore, and merits the attention of those who love the old songs.

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

"Edna Lyall's" new Seventeenth-Century story, *In spite of all*, is told with a keen regard for historical accuracy and with all the author's old charm of manner.

MUSEUM NOTES

Mr. A. G. Hillhouse, of Hornby Road, has recently presented to the Museum a fine Moose's head, mounted on an oak shield. In accepting the gift the Committee accorded the donor a special vote of thanks. The Moose belongs to the family *Cervidae*, the *Alces malchis* of those who hold that it is the same as the Elk of Europe ; the Moose-deer of America, by some considered specifically distinct from the European Elk, and then called *Alces americana*, is the largest animal of its kind in America, and corresponds to the Elk of Europe, being very different from the American Elk or Wapiti. The male may attain to the height of 17 hands, and weigh 1,000 lbs or more. The form is very ungainly, with humped withers and sloping quarters, and a very heavy, unshapely head. The horns are enormous and completely palmate, with many short points. A kind of bag or pouch hangs from the throat. The limbs are thick, with broad hoofs ; the tail is very short ; the ears are large and slouching ; and the muzzle is very broad, with a thick pendulous upper lip. The colour is brown of variable shade. The female is hornless, and much smaller and more slightly built than the male. It is gratifying to note the increasing interest in the Museum on the part of local residents.

* * *

Among the most helpful of modern developments in the work of a museum is the increasing use of photography in illustrating features which cannot be adequately represented by specimens alone. Thus in geology the usual collection of minerals, rocks, and fossils may be supplemented with advantage to students, and at the same time be made of much greater interest to the general public by a carefully selected series of photographs illustrative of typical geological phenomena. Similarly in zoology, much valuable information may be conveyed as to the habits, habitat, and association with other forms of all classes of animals. Birds in particular furnish innumerable opportunities in this direction. A large number of such pictures may be inspected at the Museum. Nor is photography without its uses in the herbarium. The characteristic features of our forest trees cannot be shown by the dried twig on the herbarium sheet, but may be perfectly seen in a good photograph. An interesting collection of photographs of familiar trees in their summer and winter appearance, with enlarged views of their bark, leaves, flowers, and fruit has just been acquired by the Committee, and these are now on view in the Middle Room.

* * *

On Thursday evening, October 24th, the Curator delivered an address in the Bird Room on "The Art of the Potter." There was a fair attendance. The lecturer, after referring to the work of the ancients, gave an account of the rise and progress of British pottery.

Vessels made from clay have been known in Britain from the earliest times, though it is only within the last two centuries that they have become of general use. The ancient Britons used clay to make the urns in which the calcined bones of their dead were placed, and they had no definite objects of domestic use in pottery. The Romans, when they invaded Britain, brought many of their arts with them, and their pottery shows a great advance ; but the Anglo-Saxons fell back to the more primitive forms. Urns, vases, bowls, or dishes were the chief objects made. The manufacture of pottery in England for general use commenced about the end of the 16th century, though prior to that time pottery and porcelain had been imported from the Continent and from China. The introduction of the Cologne stoneware led to the attempt at producing similar ware in this country. Numerous manufactories gradually came into operation in various parts of England, until pottery has now become one of the commonest materials for domestic and commercial use. The manufacture of porcelain appears to have been commenced about 1671, at Fulham. Liverpool ware was first made in 1752. John Sadler was the discoverer of the process of transfer printing so common on Liverpool ware. Lantern slides and specimens were used in illustration.

* * *

On Tuesday, October 29th, upwards of 30 of the senior pupils from the Arnot Street Board School, visited the Museum to inspect its varied contents. The young folk were in charge of Mr. H. Edwards, whose deep human interest in children, both in and out of school, is creditable alike to his intellect and heart. The Curator conducted the party through the various rooms, and drew attention to the more salient features. Much interest was evinced in the exhibits, which comprise among other things, minerals, fossils, birds, shells, insects, mammals, economic products, choice photographs illustrative of British flora and fauna and of geological phenomena, and reproductions of famous pictures. It is to be regretted that more schools do not avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting local museums, seeing that the Board of Education now permit the visit to register as a school attendance.

" Good books, like good friends, are few and chosen ; the more select, the more enjoyable ; and like these are approached with diffidence, nor sought too familiarly nor too often, having the precedence only when friends tire. The most mannerly of companions, accessible at all times, in all moods, they frankly declare the author's mind, without giving offence. Like living friends, they too have their voice and physiognomies, and their company is prized as old acquaintances. We seek them in our need of counsel or of amusement, without impertinence or apology, sure of having our claims allowed. A good book justifies our theory of personal supremacy, keeping this fresh in the memory and perennial. What were days without such fellowship ? We were alone in the world without it."

TECHNICAL SCHOOL NOTES

The number of students (1,242) enrolled in the Evening School, the School of Art, and the School of Domestic Economy now exceeds the number of individual students at any time during the last session. Extra classes in Shorthand, Plumbers' Work, Cookery, Dressmaking and Millinery have had to be formed to meet the demand. Additional teachers have been also appointed: Mr. J. H. Foxcroft for Shorthand, who has returned again to the scene of former happy labours, Miss E. B. Woodward for Cookery, a diplomée of the Liverpool Technical College for Women, and Miss Nellie Dunlop for Dressmaking and Millinery, also a diplomée of the same college.

* * *

Mr. Ralph H. Rostron has been appointed to the assistantship to the Art Master. He has had an excellent career in training at the Southport School of Art. He will have much to do with the instruction in drawing of boys from the Intermediate School, though he will not be wholly restricted to this form of tuition. An additional assistant has been also appointed in Miss E. Bark, whose qualifications it is needless to say are excellent. The Head Life Class is greatly appreciated—to judge by the vigour with which the day students of the Art School work in presence of the model. There is no doubt that when next we have an exhibition of students' works there will be a great improvement on the good work which was displayed to public inspection some weeks ago, but was so thinly attended.

* * *

All the students of the school, and particularly those in Hygiene and Physiology, congratulate Dr. Daley on his having carried off the Diploma of Public Health (London).

* * *

Robert Carr, who recently obtained a free scholarship from Hawthorne Road Elementary School to the Intermediate School, has hardly entered upon it before obtaining a more valuable one at Elmfield College, York, where he will go next January.

* * *

The Intermediate School under Mr. Gorse's efficient and zealous management continues to flourish. One hundred and two scholars are on the roll. The school is now getting strong enough to challenge other schools at football, and certain matches have already been arranged. Some of the best scholars will probably commence the study of a second language next September. Spanish has been chosen.

* * *

An event of interest to parents and scholars alike will take place on December 14th. Invitations will shortly be issued, and a lively interest is being taken by the Intermediate School boys in preparation for it.

A pleasant episode in the School's history was the recent presentation of a reading lamp and shade to Mr. W. Ditchburn, B.Sc., the Science Master of the Day School. His colleagues of the whole institution subscribed to this expression of their goodwill to him and his bride. Mr. Gorse in making the presentation referred also to the former presentation to Mr. H. E. Bulmer on a similar occasion, and to the fact that last January Mr. R. G. McKinlay brought a bride to the new scene of his labours.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION

Presented to the Meeting for the Distribution of Prizes held in the Assembly Hall, Technical School, Bootle, 12th September, 1901.

The total number of examination passes for the past session was 470, an increase on the former session of 86. This is the more remarkable as no students were sent in by the School managers for Elementary Science Examinations. Science subjects contributed 82 successes (last year 45), all in advanced grades, Art 54, Plumbing 7, other subjects 327.

The first-class passes obtained were in Science 18 (11 last year) including a pass in part I Honours, in Art, 19, in other subjects 85, including four with distinction.

The number of papers worked was in Science 122, in Art 96, in City and Guilds Examination 8, in Union of Institutes 363; total 589 (last year 554). The percentage of passes last year for the whole school was 69·3, this year it is 80.

A very large number of Elementary Science Students were examined at their own expense, but these do not count in the record, although most of the examinees received their instruction in this school.

The Owen Owen Scholarship for Commercial Knowledge was awarded to Mr. Frank Louis Gorse, after a keen competition.

Word has not yet been received about the results of the *Derby and Davies' Scholarships Competitions, but it is probable that only one of these will be awarded owing to the very meagre competition among the Engineering students. It is to be hoped that a keener spirit of emulation will be evoked by the time one or both of these scholarships are again open for competition.

* The Derby Scholarship was granted to Mr. John H. Sinclair. The Davies' Scholarship was not awarded.

The Lamb Scholarship for Art was by reason of the youth of our excellent School of Art beyond the attainment of our present students. There is every reason to hope for a good competition in the near future, as out of 18 works of Art sent up to count towards Art teachers' and masters' certificates, 13 have been accepted by the Board of Education, a very satisfactory proportion.

Past scholars of the School have done remarkably well this year. Victoria University awarded B.Sc. with first-class honours to Mr. W. E. M. Curnock ; B.Sc. with second-class honours to Mr. J. F. Gill ; and Oxford University had the name of Mr. J. I. Scott in its list of first-class men in the Honours School of Science. Mr. Edgar J. Kipps has also had the good fortune to receive an important post as organising and consulting engineer to one of the largest firms in the South of England—Messrs. Welcome, Burroughs and Co.**

The Committee are indebted to the following gentlemen and firms for the gift of prizes :—

Messrs. Johnson Brothers, Messrs. James Webster and Brother, Mr. Edward Reid, Mr. Councillor Lamb, Messrs. Campbell and Isherwood, Mr. F. W. Edwards, and the Town Clerk, Mr. J. Henry Farmer.

Mr. W. J. Wemyss Anderson, Assoc. M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., and Mr. James Mackenzie, M.I.N.A., have also rendered excellent honorary services as examiners.

For the offer of Scholarships, whether awarded or not, the thanks of all the students are also due to Lord Derby, to Mr. Owen Owen, of London and Liverpool, to Mr. Thos. Davies, J.P., and to Mr. Councillor Lamb.

The Committee have awarded 39 free scholarships to two classes of the School, each scholar receiving besides ten shillings worth of text-books gratis.

No fewer than 104 students are to receive prizes. Each of these had already received what is far better than a prize, a considerable addition to his of her stores of special knowledge, and a development of mental power during its acquisition ; most will carry away to-night a valuable accession to the home library—a store of potential knowledge—in the future doubtless to be transformed into kinetic energy for practical achievement.

* * *

Since the Report was issued the following awards have been made :—

First prize for Commercial Geography, Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes, Mr. G. H. Allen, also Gold Medal awarded by the Canadian Government.

Prize for Physiology (a Microscope) Union of Institutes, Mr. C. B. Giles.

* * Mr. Kipps has since left this for another appointment.

Students' Social Union

The Annual Meeting was held on Saturday, October 12th, the President, Councillor Mack, in the chair. Mr. J. H. Nicholson, the Treasurer, presented a statement of accounts, which shewed a balance in hand. The Secretary read a report of meetings held by the various sections, and reported 167 members on the roll. The reports were adopted and the election of officers proceeded with, the following being the result : - President, Councillor J. J. Mack ; Vice-Presidents, Miss B. L. Townshend and Mr. Macdonald West ; Secretary, Mr. J. J. Edgar; Assistant Secretaries, Miss A. Bradley and Mr. R. Dempsey ; Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Nicholson. The names of the student members of the Committee elected at the meeting are : Mrs. Cross, Miss C. Hean, Miss Heasley, Miss Gill, Miss Forrest, Miss L. Allan, Miss Edwards, Messrs. E. J. Wilkinson, T. A. Humphreys, T. H. Parry, T. Fell, R. R. Owen, R. A. Adam, W. R. Outram, T. R. McKelvie, F. Williams, H. J. Bentley, F. Spicer. Some proposed slight alterations in the rules, of which due notice had been given, were considered and adopted. The effect of these alterations is to enable anyone once a member to continue a member on payment of the annual subscription of one shilling ; and to allow of the formation of a section, approved by the executive, even though fewer than 20 become members. Thanks to the Technical Instruction Committee and to the Social Union Officials concluded the business. The Choral section of the Union, under the expert leadership of Mr. J. W. Marshall, continues to flourish, and is now practising some very attractive new pieces, including "The Charge of the Light Brigade" by Edward Hecht ; "Hear my Prayer" by Mendelssohn ; and Pinsuti's "There is Music by the river," in addition to the many pieces practised during last session. Mr. T. Humphreys is the Secretary of this section of the Union. The members are grateful to the continued kindness of Mrs. Cross for lending them a piano.

* * *

A French section has been formed under the joint leadership of Mr. Anthony R. Book and Mr. R. G. McKinlay, B.A., with Mr. Frank Louis Gorse, Owen scholar, as Secretary. On the 9th November the first discussion was held. This was preceded by a short discourse by Mr. McKinlay on "Les avantages d'une Société Francaise." The subject of conversation "Peut-on concilier la politesse et la veracité ?" was also introduced at length by the Chairman and taken part in by most of those present, including Miss Forrest, Miss Edwards, Mr. F. L. Gorse, and Mr. J. J. Ogle.

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On the 2nd November a meeting was held to form a Home Reading Circle. The Director presided, and about twelve persons were present, including Mr. Laurence Small, B.Sc., Mr. E. J. Wilkinson,

Mr. R. Dempsey, Miss May Wright, Miss J. Greig, Miss A. Greig, Miss E. McCormac and Miss A. O'Donnell. A code of rules was agreed upon and it was decided to meet monthly, and to be affiliated to the N.H.R.U. Members of the Social Union who desire to join should give in their names at the office, together with the subscription of eighteenpence. The course of reading for the winter is as follows :— (1) Shakespeare's "Tempest" (2) Goadby's "England of Shakespeare" or Winter's "Shakespeare's England" (3) Creighton's "Age of Elizabeth" (4) Myer's "Great Men" (5) Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth" (6) Harraden's "Ships that pass in the night." Very cheap editions of all these books may be obtained. No. 4 is only issued to members of the National Home Reading Union. Nos. 1 and 2 will be discussed at the meeting on November 30th. The Director of Technical Instruction was elected Leader.

* * *

The Spanish Society is making great headway under the able guidance of Señor Rosete. Four meetings have been held already this session, and very interesting papers have been read.

Students' Social Union: Annual Report

12th October, 1901.

Your Committee have pleasure in submitting this, their first Annual Report.

Although the scholastic session was considerably advanced before an effective start was made, and most members had already arranged their winter programme, it is pleasing to shew the vast amount of progress made.

The membership included 161 Students, and 6 past Students.

Seven (7) sections have been approved of by the Executive Committee, and these have made the most of the time at their disposal. They are as follows, *i.e.* :—

Spanish Society.	Engineering Society.
Choral ,,	Literary and Debating Society.
Art Needlework Society.	Athletic Society.

Chess and Draughts Club.

SPANISH SOCIETY

Meetings were held every alternate Saturday up to 27th April, and then monthly until 31st August. Eleven meetings have been held since its inauguration, and instructive papers were read at each, which were much enjoyed by all the members. The Treasurer's report shews a balance in hand of 1½d. No. of members, 22.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

No. of members, 39. Ten meetings were held during the session, and the following papers were read, *i.e.* :—"Progress," "Development of Electricity," "Three Great Evils" (Ignorance, Greed and Drink), "India," "Christopher Marlowe," and "Darwinism." Debates on "Should the House of Lords be abolished," and "Was the recent War in South Africa justifiable," and also an "Impromptu night." These are all interesting topics for discussion, and reflect great credit on the literary taste of the members. Regarding the accounts of the society, the Secretary writes :—"No need for a subscription was foreseen, and none required."

ENGINEERING SOCIETY

No. of members, 30. Five meetings were held. and papers on the following subjects were read, *i.e.* :—"The progress of the Steam Engine," "Engineering Problems," "Foundry Blast," and "Iron and Steel Manufacture." On one evening two gentlemen exhibited a model of Aspinal's Patent Marine Governor, and a High Speed Horizontal Engine. Visits were paid to the Borough Electric Generating Station in Pine Grove, and the Grain Storage in Strand Road. Information has evidently been the motto of this section, and it is pleasing to note its success. The Treasurer reports a balance in hand of £1 1s. 10d.

CHORAL SOCIETY

No. of members, 47. Meetings were held on every alternate Saturday throughout the session, and the following pieces were rehearsed, *i.e.* :—

"O Hush thee my baby"	*A. S. Sullivan*
"Softly fall the shades of evening" ...	*J. L. Hatton*
"Farewell" and "Early Spring"	*Mendelssohn*
"Soldiers' chorus"	*Gounod*
"The Gallant Troubadour"	*...Michael Watson*
"A Spring Song"	*Ciro Pinsuti*
"Come Dorothy, Come"	*Swabian Volkslied*
"Good Night"	*Dr. Garrett*

The Executive Committee kindly granted the Society a donation of £1 towards the buying of music.

The Society made its first bow to the public at the Bootle Gymnasium Annual Demonstration of Musical Drill, and was well received.

The first Annual Picnic of the Society took place at Eccleston Ferry on 8th June last. 53 took advantage of the same, and a most enjoyable day was spent.

The Committee of Technical Instruction for the Borough asked the Society to provide the music for the Prize Distribution on 12th September last. This they were only too pleased to do. Five selections were given.

The Annual Meeting was held on the 28th September last, when Officers were elected for the ensuing session, and various votes of thanks passed. The Treasurer reports a balance in hand of 9/7½ as well as the copies of three pieces of Music.

ART NEEDLEWORK SOCIETY

This section met every Saturday during the session, and a large amount of fancy work was got through.

CHESS AND DRAUGHTS CLUB

This section was only formed at the end of last session, and has therefore, no detailed report to present. It is hoped now that a new session has been started, students will join early and enable the section to have a good start.

ATHLETIC SOCIETY

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable ground within reasonable distance of the School, no progress can be reported. Now, however, that the Committee of Technical Instruction have obtained a ground in the Borough for the Intermediate Day School (a department of the Technical School), it is to be hoped the Committee will see their way to allowing this to be used on Saturday afternoons by the evening students of the Technical School.

The above Report was unanimously passed at the Annual Meeting held 12th October, 1901.

JOHN J. EDGAR,
Hon. Secretary.

The Students' Corner

The Director invites questions from students on any matter affecting them as students, to be answered first by private letter and later in the *Journal*, so that everybody may profit from the information given. For example, advice as to special courses of study, particular diplomas, degrees, &c., and sources of information for continuance of study after leaving the Technical School. In this way the Director hopes to make the *Journal* more generally interesting and valuable to students of the School.

Great Men's Thoughts on Education

"When I have money, I will first buy Greek books and then buy clothes."—*Erasmus.*

"Were it left to my ordering, I should paint the school with the pictures of Joy and Gladness, Flora and the Graces, . . . that where their profit is they might have their pleasure too."—*Montaigne.*

"We must offer to the young, not the shadows of things, but the things themselves, which impress the senses and the imagination. Instruction should commence with a real observation of things and not with a verbal description of them."—*Comenius.*

"It is in smiting that one becomes a smith."—*Comenius.*

"It is no longer the thing to repeat mechanically a lesson learned by heart. There must be a gradual habituation to action, to productive work, to personal effort."—*Compayré.*

"He among us who knows best how to bear himself amid the advantages and disadvantages of his lot is in my opinion the best educated; whence it follows that true education consists less in precepts than in actions . . " "The man who has lived longest is not he who has numbered most years but he who has had his feelings most touched by life . . . " "Zeal will supply more to talent than talent to zeal."—*Rousseau.*

"The faculty of finding out things for oneself is one of the most valuable with which a child can be endowed. There is hardly a calling or business in life in which it is not better to know how to search out information than to possess it ready stored. Everything which is discovered sticks in the memory and becomes a more secure possession for life than facts lazily imbibed from books and lectures . . . In actual life a very scanty store of knowledge coupled with the capacity to apply it adroitly is of more value than boundless information which the possessor cannot turn to practical use."—*Sir John Gorst.*

"Bees gather here and there from flowers, but they make honey from them which is entirely their own and is no longer thyme or marjoram."—*Montaigne.*

The Spirit of Christmas: Past and Present

The 'brave days of old' were, if rude and unrefined, at least distinguished by a hearty and profuse hospitality. During the Christmas holidays, open-house was kept by the barons and knights, and for a fortnight and upwards, nothing was heard of but revelry and feasting. The grand feast, however, given by the feudal chieftain to his friends and retainers, took place with great pomp and circumstance on Christmas Day. Among the dishes served up on this important occasion, the boar's head was first at the feast and foremost on the board. Heralded by a jubilant flourish of trumpets, and accompanied by strains of merry minstrelsy, it was carried—on a dish of gold or silver, no meaner metal would suffice—into the banqueting-hall by the sewer; who, as he advanced at the head of the stately procession of nobles, knights, and ladies, sang:—

'*Caput apri defero,*
Reddens laudes Domino.
The boar's head in hand bring I
With garlands gay and rosemary;
I pray you all sing merrily,
Qui estis in convivio.
The boar's head, I understand,
Is the chief service in this land;
Look wherever it be found,
Servite cum cantico.
Be glad, both more and less,
For this hath ordained our steward,
To cheer you all this Christmas—
The boar's head and mustard!
Caput apri defero
Reddens laudes Domino.'

The brawner's head was then placed upon the table with a solemn gravity befitting the dignity of such a noble dish:—

'Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread;
His foaming tusks with some large pippin graced,
Or midst those thundering spears an orange placed,
Sauce, like himself, offensive to its foes,
The roguish mustard, dangerous to the nose.'

At Queen's College, Oxford, the Boar's head feast is still celebrated with accustomed ceremonial. The mythical origin of the custom is the story of a student of the College who was attacked by a wild boar while he was diligently studying Aristotle during a walk near Shotover Hill, some 500 years ago. His book was his only means of defence; so he thrust the volume down the animal's throat, exclaiming, "Græcum est!" The boar found Greek very difficult to digest, and died on the spot; and the head was brought home in triumph by the student. Ever since that date, for 500 years, a boar's head has graced the College table at Christmas. The custom is really as old as heathendom, and

the entry of the boar's head, decked with laurel and rosemary, recalls the sacrifice of the boar to Frigg at the midwinter feast of old Paganism. Every Christmas Day this "right merrie jouste of ye olden tyme" is enacted at the College above-named. A large boar's head, weighing between 60 and 70 pounds, surmounted by a crown, wreathed with gilded sprays of laurel and bay, mistletoe and rosemary, with small banners surrounding, is brought into the hall by three bearers, whose entry is announced by trumpet. A procession of the Provost and Fellows precedes the entry of the boar's head. The bearers are accompanied by the precentor, who chants an old English carol—the one already quoted—the Latin refrain being joined in by the company. In support of the mythical story of the student and the boar, there is preserved in the College a picture of a saint having a boar's head transfixed on a spear, with a mystic inscription, "Cop cot;" and in Horspeth Church, near which the contest is supposed to have taken place, there is a window containing a representation of the incident.

Sir Walter Scott bewails the decline of the ancient modes of celebrating the Christmas festival, and says—

"England was merry England when
Old Christmas brought his sports again;
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
A poor man's heart through all the year."

The "Lord of Misrule" has been dead many years. The Yule-log is no longer drawn in state into the baron's hall, but some fragments of ancient revels are still preserved in the mummers' curious performance. "Mumming" is supposed to be derived from the Danish word "*mumme*," and signifies to disguise oneself with a mask. Dr. Johnson defines a mummer as one who performs frolics in a personated dress. Modern mummers usually do not wear masks, but they dress themselves up in a strange garb resembling sheepskins, except that instead of wool they have coloured paper cut into ribbons. The headgear is elaborately covered with the same material. The dress of the characters is varied to suit their parts. They have frills over the knees in a fashion somewhat similar to that represented in some pictures of the time of Charles II. Their weapons are wooden swords, but "King George" usually sports an iron one fashioned by the village blacksmith. The "Book of Words" is composed of doggerel rhymes well suited to the idioms and pronunciation of the speakers. The first person, who acts the part of "the Greek Chorus," is either Beelzebub, otherwise represented as Father Christmas, or "Molly," a man dressed up as an old woman, who introduces the characters. Then enters "King George," a mighty hero, who boasts of his prowess, and challenges all brave warriors to fight. His challenge is accepted by another mighty hero, who is described in some places as the Turkish knight, at others as the Duke of Northumberland or a French officer. In Devonshire "Lord Nelson" also appears. A vigorous fight takes place between the two champions, in which "King George" is usually victorious, and his opponent falls greviously wounded. Sometimes "King George" is defeated, but he fights again and vanquishes his rival. Great consternation ensues, and a doctor is hastily summoned

"To cure this man lies bleeding on the ground."

The "Doctor" comes, and administers a wonderful pill, which revives the prostrate foeman. The jester, "Jack Vinny," extracts a tooth from the wounded man, and thus cures him. They dance together. "Happy Jack," a very melancholy person in tattered garments, sometimes bearing "his family," a number of little dolls, on his back, enters, and requests some contributions, and with some more rhymes repeated by "Beelzebub" the play ends, and the company sing in turn some modern ditties. Such is the usual plot of a mumming play.

In Yorkshire the mummers come round and perform a very short sword dance. Near Bradford, bands of men dressed as nigger minstrels, in very fantastic costumes, perambulate the streets playing fifes, concertinas, kettledrums, and other instruments, and are known by the plain-spoken Yorkshire term "Bletherhead Bands." In Cornwall the mummers rejoice in the no less uncomplimentary term of "Geese-dancers;" and in Staffordshire they are known as the "Guisers." The Sussex mummers are called "Tipsteerers."

The mistletoe is still hung in our houses at Christmas time, but few connect this instrument of mirth with the wild beliefs of our Norse ancestors. The mistletoe plays an important part in Scandinavian mythology, and the custom of hanging branches of this plant is common to all Norse nations. The legend is that Baldur was slain by a mistletoe dart at the instigation of Loki; and in reparation for this injury the plant is dedicated to his mother Frigg, so long as it does not touch the earth, which is Loki's kingdom. Hence the mistletoe is hung from ceilings of our houses; and the kiss given under it is a sign that it is no longer an instrument of mischief. In the 16th Century fetes were held in France in honour of the mistletoe.

The old "kissing bunch" is still hung in some of the most old-fashioned cottage houses of Derbyshire and Cornwall—two wooden hoops, one passing through the other, decked with evergreens, in the centre of which is hung "a crown" of rosy apples and a sprig of mistletoe. This is hung from the central beam of the living-room, and beneath it there is much kissing and romping. Later on, the carol-singers stand beneath it and sing the familiar strains of "God rest ye, merry gentlemen," and "While shepherds watched."

The day after Christmas is still known as "Boxing Day," and is so called from the "Christmas Boxes" which used to be in circulation at that time. In the British Museum are specimens of "thrift boxes"—small and wide bottles with imitation stoppers, from three to four inches in height, of thin clay, the upper part covered with a green glaze. On one side is a slit for the introduction of money, and as the small presents were collected at Christmas in these money-pots, they were called Christmas boxes.

The sending of Christmas cards is a very popular custom. It is of very recent growth, the first English Christmas-card being issued from Summerly's *Home Treasury* office, in 1846. The design was drawn by J. C. Horsley, R.A., at the suggestion of Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B.,

representing a merry family party gathered round a table quaffing generous draughts of wine. The sale of 1000 copies of this card was then considered a large circulation. Since those days the custom has become universal.

If good wishes could bring us happiness, our cups of joy would indeed be full, and a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" would fall to the lot of all.

The following sources of information have been drawn upon for the foregoing facts:—Chambers' *Book of Days* and Ditchfield's *Old English Customs.*

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

An Old Liverpool Plan and its Author

In response to a recent appeal by the Librarian for gifts to the Library of items illustrative of local history, Mr. Charles Wells, J.P., has presented a framed example of "A New and Accurate Plan of the Town and Port of Liverpool; wherein all the streets, squares, courts, wyents, lanes, alleys, yards, passages, fields, and docks are carefully drawn from an actual survey; and finished March 25th, 1769, by George Perry."

Writing of this and another production, Picton says:—"The map of the town, and that of the environs, attached to Enfield's *History of Leverpool* in 1773, are models of accuracy and clearness." The present plan bears the impress of antiquity, but age has not entirely withered, nor custom staled, its infinite variety.

The following particulars concerning its author are extracted from the "Biographical Anecdotes," published in Smithers' *Liverpool:* "George Perry, who, during his life-time, formed a design for publishing a history of Liverpool, was a native of Somersetshire, and a descendant of Micajah Perry, Lord Mayor of London in 1747, and member of Parliament for that city in 1739, of an ancient family of West Waters, in Devonshire. He was originally sent to college, and intended for the Church, which destination appears to have been changed; for, in early life, we find him engaged in the ironworks, at Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, where he became acquainted with John and William Wilkinson, the great iron-masters, and made some successful experiments for boring of cannon from the solid. He afterwards removed to Liverpool, and established an iron-foundry in Lydia Ann Street, which took its name from his wife, Lydia Ann Lacroy, a descendant from the old Hugonot family of Lacroix, which fled from France at the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and settled in Canterbury.

In the year 1758 there appeared an essay, with his signature, in the "Gentleman's Magazine," earnestly recommending an "inland water conveyance from London to Gloucester, Worcester, and Bristol, or from Liverpool to Hull."

He evidently possessed extensive knowledge and a comprehensive mind, with talents every way suited for the undertaking, which, although commenced as an amusement, was pursued with avidity, and occupied the time he could spare from his mercantile pursuits. Had his life been prolonged, this work would have exhibited an accurate history of the town and port. He was an excellent mineralogist, and one of the active patrons of the Liverpool Library, now at the Lyceum.

He was buried in the Park Chapel, near the Dingle; on the walls of which is a tablet, inscribed—"Sacred to the memory of George Perry, merchant, of Liverpool, who died, universally respected, February 3rd, 1771, aged 52." Several of his descendants and relatives are residents in the town and its environs."

The following short poem by Perry is given in the introduction to Enfield's *History*. "The poetry," says Picton, "is by no means despicable; but, apart from that, the foresight of the future, and the vision of the coming greatness of the port, are remarkable":—

THE PROPHECY OF COMMERCE.

When commerce, ranging o'er her wide domain,
Saw Leverpolia near the briny deep;
Pondering her future fate and rising fame,
She thus address'd the Naiad of the flood:—
"O Mersey, fairest of my numerous train,
Pleased, I behold, through time's perspective glass,
Thy banks adorned with Lerpool's rising towers!
A naval forest crowds her spacious docks,
And o'er th' adjacent plain her streets extend;
Borne on the surface of the swelling tide,
Vessels from every port and every clime,
Or ride in state, or cut their yielding way,
Whilst thou Merseia, from the lofty hills
Pouring thy plenteous, and propitious stream,
Shalt join the tradeful Irwell; flowing on
To meet thy sister Weaver's ample flood,
Fraught with the wealth of Cestria's fertile plains."
But O! when prosperous days, and gay success,
Invite luxurious ease, and baneful pride,
May she be warned by the disastrous fall
Of Tyrus and of Carthage, famed of old!
For thus the charter of her glory runs,
And this the tenure of her rising state:
"So long as frugal industry prevails,
And punctual honour guides her virtuous sons;
So long as innocence and modest worth
Enhance the native beauties of the fair;
So long shall Leverpolia's wealth increase,
Her stately structures, and extensive trade;
Still, in the bosom of her crowded port,
Receive the tribute of each foreign clime;
To every realm unfurl her swelling sails,
And be th' emporium of the western world."

CHAS. HY. HUNT.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

LENDING DEPARTMENT

Books marked with an asterisk () are suitable for children.*

Argosy. 1901. 2v. 19138, 19139
Arthur (W.) The Tongue of Fire; or, the true power of Christianity. 1901 15318

*Badenoch (L. N.) True tales of the insects. 1899 13442
*Balfour (A.) By stroke of sword 16841
*Ballantyne (R. M.) The Coral Island 4704, 6626
*— Martin Rattler 4704, 6626
*— Young fur traders 4704, 6626
Barr (A. E.) Souls of passage 16827
Becke (L.) By rock and pool on an Austral shore 16828
Black's Guide to the counties of Hereford and Monmouth. 1892 15821
Boothby (G.) 'Farewell, Nikola' 16844
Bradley (A. G.) Highways and Byways in the Lake District. 1901 15830
Brewster (M. A.) Three months' travels in Egypt and Palestine, etc. 1894 15822
Brown (A.) King's End 16829
Bullen (F. T.) Deep-sea plunderings: stories of the sea ... 16852
Burton (J. Bloundelle-) The Hispaniola Plate 16835

Caine (H.) The Eternal City 16822, 16823, 16824
Caledonian Railway Co. Through Scotland. 1901 15831
Cambridge (A.) *Mrs. G. F. Cross.* The devastators 16825
Campin (F.) A practical treatise on mechanical engineering. 1895 13848
Carey (R. N.) Herb of grace 16842, 16843
Carnegie (A.) The gospel of wealth, and other timely essays. 1901 15828
Century Magazine. 1901 19128
Clifford (J.) Typical Christian leaders. 1898 15314
Corelli (M.) The Master-Christian 16821
Crockett (S. R.) Love idylls 16855
Cyclists' Touring Club. Irish Road Book. 2v. 1899-1900 ... 15716
Cymru. 1901... 19076

Desart (*Earl.*) Lord and Lady Piccadilly 12181
Duncan (S. J.) *Mrs. E. Cotes.* A voyage of consolation .. 16837

English Illustrated Magazine. 1901 19116

Farjeon (B. L.) Devlin the barber 16820

Gaboriau (E.) Captain Coutanceau 16838
— The intrigues of a poisoner 16838
Gallon (T.) Rickerby's Folly 16849
Gilchrist (J. G.) *Ed.* An itinerary of the English cathedrals for the use of travellers. 1901 15823
*Girl's Own Annual. 1900-1901 19158
Gould (N.) Banker and broker 12448
— Harry Dale's jockey "Wild Rose" 16840
— A stable mystery 16851
Gould (S. Baring-) Royal Georgie... 16853
Grant (J.) Love's labour won 16766
"Gray (Maxwell)" *M. G. Tuttiett.* Four-leaved clover ... 16831

Hocking (J.) O'er moor and fen 16865
Hocking (S. K.) The awakening of Anthony Weir 16850
Hooper (F.) and Graham (J.) Commercial education at home and abroad. 1901 15824
"Hope (Anthony.)" *A. H. Hawkins.* Tristram of Blent ... 16830
Hume (F.) The crimson cryptogram 12439
Hutchison (R.) Food and the principles of dietetics. 1901 ... 13830

Idler. 1901 19153
Illingworth (J. R.) Personality, human and divine (Bampton Lectures, 1894) 1899 15317

Jekyll (G.) Wall and water gardens. [1901] 13849

Kipling (R.) Kim 16845, 16846

Le Queux (W.) The veiled man 11923
Longman's Magazine. 1901 19121
Lyall (D.) The redemption of Neil Maclean 16864
"Lyall (Edna)." *A. E. Bayly.* In spite of all ... 16861, 16862

M'Intosh (H.) Is Christ infallible and the Bible true? 1901 15319
McKenzie (F. A.) The American invaders: their plans, tactics, and progress. 1901 15829
An account of the American invasion of English commerce.
Macmillan's Magazine. 1901 19126
Macrosty (H. W.) Trusts and the State: a sketch of competition. 1901 15827
"Malet (Lucas)." *Mrs. Harrison.* The history of Sir Richard Calmady 16856
Marsh (R.) The crime and the criminal 16859
Moore (F. F.) A nest of linnets 16857
Moore (J. M.) Three aspects of the late Alfred, Lord Tennyson. 1901 15064
Morgan (G. C.) The Spirit of God. 1900 15315

Oliphant (*Mrs.*) Neighbours on the green 16816
Oppenheim (E. P.) A daughter of the Marionis 16836
Ormerod (O.) Writings, with a memoir of the author, by H. C. March. 1901 19156

Pall Mall Magazine. 1901 19118
Parker (G.) The right of way 16847
Phillpotts (E.) The striking hours 16832
Pryce (G.) John Jones, curate 16826

Review of Reviews. 1901 19149
Rhys (G.) The wooing of Sheila 16833
Richards (H. W.) Bricklaying and brickcutting. 1901 ... 13831
"Rita" *Mrs. W. D. Humphreys.* The man in possession ... 12375

Sanderson (E.) The British Empire at home and abroad. Vol. 5. 1901 15746
Savage (R. H.) The shield of his honour 16817
"Setoun (Gabriel)." *T. N. Hepburn.* The Skipper of Barncraig 16858
Shaylor (J.) Some favourite books and their authors. 1901 .. 19157
Stuart (K. M.) Alexander Moody Stuart: a memoir, partly autobiographical. 1899 15067
Sutton (H. S.) Poems. 1886 11438

Temple Bar. 1901 19123
Temple Magazine. 1900-1901 19155
Tracy (L.) The final war 16818

"Warden (Florence)." *Mrs. G. James.* A sensational case... 16839
Ware (F.) Educational foundations of trade and industry. 1901 15825
Watson (H. B. M.) The skirts of happy chance 16834
*Watson (J.) "*Ian Maclaren.*" Young barbarians 16863
Weyman (S. J.) Count Hannibal: a romance of the Court of France 16860
Whitby (B.) Flower and thorn 16848
White (W. W.) Studies in Old Testament characters. N.D 15316
Whitfield (E. E.) Commercial education in theory and practice. 1901 15826
Wilson (R.) The life and times of Queen Victoria. 2v. 1887-88 15065
"Winter (John Strange)." *Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard.* Aunt Johnnie 16819
Woman at Home. 1901 19130

Some striking fiction will be found entered in the above list under the following names :—Balfour (A.), Barr (A. E.), Becke (L.), Boothby (G.), Brown (A.), Bullen (F. T.), Cambridge (A.), Corelli (M.), Crockett (S. R.), Gallon (T.), Gould (S. Baring-), "Gray (Maxwell "), Hocking (J.), Hocking (S. K.), Le Queux (W.), Lyall (D.), "Malet (Lucas "), Parker (G.), Pryce (G.), Rhys (G.), Savage (R. H.), "Setoun (Gabriel "), Watson (H. B. M.), Weyman (S. J.), and Whitby (B.)

End of Volume II.

Vol. II.—No. 9. MARCH 1900

The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

Free Library, Museum and Technical Instruction Committee

Chairman:
Mr. Councillor J. J. Mack.

Deputy-Chairman:
Councillor Dr. Canavan.

Mr. Alderman Musker.
Mr. Councillor J. Blundell.
Councillor Dr. Clemmey.
Mr. Councillor Gill.
Mr. Councillor Parry.
Mr. Councillor Paterson.
Councillor Dr. Pearson.
Councillor Dr. R. E. Roberts.

And His Worship the Mayor.

Co-optative Members:

Mr. J. Webster, J.P.
Mr. B. S. Johnson, J.P.
Mr. J. W. Scholefield, J.P.
Dr. T. M. Wills, F.R.C.S., J.P.

Town Clerk:
J. H. Farmer.

Free Library and Museum Staff

Librarian, Curator, and Organising Secretary:
J. J. Ogle.

Sub-Librarian and Registrar:
C. H. Hunt.

Assistants:
W. T. Montgomery (*Senior*), J McAdam, W. Burgess, H. Tempest.

Janitor:
J Sharrock.

Teaching Staff

Science:

W. Daley.
L. Small, B.Sc.
S. Davies.
R. Stevenson.
A E. Easthope.
J. Titterington.

Art:
J. Skeaping, assisted by B. Kaufmann.

Commercial:

A. R Book.
D. Dunkel.
M. Rosete.
J. W. Marshall.

Woodworking:

T. Lowden (Class A).
E. Merrick (Class B).

Domestic Economy:

Miss Bridgewater.
Miss Wilcox

Union of Institutes and Science and Art Department's Examinations, 1900.

TIME TABLE.

Cookery (written)	Wednesday	March	21	7-30	p.m.
Arithmetic	Thursday	,,	22	7-30	,,
Woodwork	Saturday	,,	24	2-0	,,
Laundry Work (written)	Tuesday	,,	27	7-30	,,
German	Thursday	,,	29	7-0	,,
Dressmaking	Saturday	,,	31	3-0	,,
Shorthand	Monday	April	2	8-15	,,
French	Tuesday	,,	3	7-0	,,
Book-keeping	Wednesday	,,	4	7-0	,,
Spanish	Thursday	,,	5	7-0	,,

* * * * *

Geometry	Saturday	April	28	6-0	p.m.
Freehand Drawing	Wednesday	May	2	7-0	,,
Drawing in Light & Shade	Thursday	,,	3	7-0	,,
Theoretical Mechanics—Fluids	,,	,,	3	7-0	,,
Model Drawing	Friday	,,	4	7-0	,,
Machine Construction & Drawing	Saturday	,,	5	6-0	,,
Physiography	Monday	,,	7	7-0	,,
Mathematics—Stages I, II, III, IV	Tuesday	,,	8	7-0	,,
Magnetism & Electricity	Thursday	,,	10	7-0	,,
Sound, Light & Heat	Friday	,,	11	7-0	,,
Building Construction	Saturday	,,	12	6-0	,,
Theoretical Inorganic Chemistry	Monday	,,	14	7-0	,,
Steam	Tuesday	,,	15	7-0	,,
Hygiene	Wednesday	,,	16	7-0	,,
Theoretical Mechanics—Solids	Friday	,,	18	7-0	,,
Practical Inorganic Chemistry (Advanced)	Saturday	,,	19	5-15	,,
Elementary Practical Mathematics	Wednesday	,,	23	7-0	,,
Applied Mechanics	,,	,,	23	7-0	,,
Human Physiology	,,	,,	23	7-0	,,
Practical Inorganic Chemistry (Elementary)	Saturday	,,	26	6-0	,,

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM STATISTICS.

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows:—

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
December	7267	771	335
January	8496	1102	369
February	8079	1156	389

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum:—

	Reading Rooms	Museum	Daily Average
December	15414	1478	704
January	19721	2263	846
February	20674	2298	957

On the 30th of February, 2863 persons had borrower's tickets; 926 of these held children's and 147 teachers' tickets.

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Balliol Road, Bootle.

Vol. II.—No. 10. JUNE 1900

The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

Free Library, Museum and Technical Instruction Committee

Chairman:

Mr. Councillor J. J. Mack.

Deputy-Chairman:

Councillor Dr. Canavan.

Mr. Alderman Musker.
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Councillor Dr. Clemmey.
Mr. Councillor Gill.
Mr. Councillor Parry.
Mr. Councillor Paterson.
Councillor Dr. Pearson.
Councillor Dr. R. E. Roberts.

And His Worship the Mayor.

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Mr. J. W. Scholefield, J.P.
Dr. T. M. Wills, F.R.C.S., J.P.

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Rev. A. W. Oliver, M.A.

Town Clerk:

J. H. Farmer.

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S. Davies.
R. Stevenson.
A. E. Easthope.
J. Titterington.

Art:

J. Skeaping, assisted by B. Kaufmann.

Commercial:

A. R. Book.
D. Dunkel.
J. W. Marshall.
M. Rosete.

Woodworking:

T. Lowden (Class A.)
E. Merrick (Class B).

Domestic Economy:

Miss Bridgewater
Miss Wilcox.

Some Extracts from the Annual Report, 1899-1900.

During the year ending March 31st, 1900, there were issued from the Public Library more than 103,000 works, a decrease of 8,000 on the previous year. The issue of works of fiction was 74·4 per cent of the total, 1·3 per cent lower than in 1898-9. The daily average issue of books was three hundred and forty-three.

Against the falling off in the use of books, of which 7,870 issues are accounted for in the class "Fiction," must be set a much larger use of the reading rooms, the visits to which have increased about four and a half per cent. The actual issue of books in Biography, History and Travel has increased considerably in the same period.

Enquiry at other Libraries shows that a decrease in the total issues has been pretty generally remarked since the outbreak of the war in South Africa. Good trade and diminished leisure have also acted in the same direction. The work of the last month of the year reported on shows that the issues have again begun to assume a normal character.

During the year a selection of the best books written in Welsh has been added to the Library, and it is greatly appreciated by Welsh-speaking residents.

Sketch plans for a Branch News Room and Library Delivery Station for the northern part of the Borough have been approved by the Committee, and the Town Council have voted permission to raise the necessary loan. A hall for public meetings is also to form part of the scheme.

Fourteen hundred and twenty new books have been added to the Library, and two hundred and fifty-two worn copies replaced.

There has been an increase of fifty-three in the number of teachers availing themselves of the facilities offered by the teacher's card. 147 teachers' cards are now in use.

An arrangement has been made, by the adoption of a new rule, by which sailors, firemen and others in port for a short time may have a book reserved for their reading on successive visits to the News Room.

Much headway has been made in the Museum, especially towards the furnishing of the middle upper room as a Commercial and Industrial Museum.

A beautiful work of art has been received as a present from ex-Alderman Webster, J.P. It is an oil painting by Mr. J. H. C. Millar, entitled "A Cornish Solitude."

JAMES J. MACK,
Chairman.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM STATISTICS.

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows:—

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
March	9137 ...	1470 ...	392
April	7635 ...	968 ...	374
May	7599 ...	981 ...	328

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

	Reading Rooms	Museum	Daily Average
March	22566 ...	2411 ...	925
April	19237 ...	2102 ...	928
May	19971 ...	2322 ...	848

On the 31st of May, 2959 persons had borrower's tickets ; 1014 children were borrowers, and 156 teachers had obtained the special teacher's tickets.

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Balliol Road, Bootle.

Vol. II.—No. 11. SEPTEMBER 1900

The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

Free Library, Museum and Technical Instruction Committee

Chairman:

Mr. Councillor J. J. Mack.

Deputy-Chairman:

Councillor Dr. Canavan.

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Mr. Councillor J. Blundell.
Councillor Dr. Clemmey.
Mr. Councillor Gill.
Mr. Councillor Parry.
Mr. Councillor Paterson.
Councillor Dr. Pearson.
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Mr. J. W. Scholefield, J.P.
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Janitor:—J. Sharrock.

Technical School Staff

Director of Technical Instruction:

J. J. Ogle.

EVENING SCHOOL:

Science:

P. E. Bowman, M.A.
W. Daley, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.)
S. Davies.
A. E. Easthope.
J. Titterington
L. Small, B.Sc.
R. Stevenson.

Commercial:

Anthony R. Book. D. Dunkel. M. Rosete. J. W. Marshall.

Technological:

G. W. Colquhoun. A. E. Easthope. A. J. Wilde.

SCHOOL OF ART:

Art Master:—Hubert E. Bulmer, A.R.C.A.

SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY:

Mistress of Domestic Economy:—Mrs C. A. Roberts.

DAY IMTERMEDIATE SCHOOL:

Head Master:—F. Gorse, M.A.

FREE LECTURES, Fourteenth Session, 1900-1901

ENGAGEMENTS TILL CHRISTMAS

Nov. 13	J. W. Scholefield, Esq., J.P. ...	*Impressions of Cuba.
,, 20	A. W. Beer, Esq.	*Plymouth Hoe to the Lizard Lights.
,, 27	Rev. J. Bodel, B.A.	
Dec. 4	F. Clibborn, Esq.	*Le Puy: the most picturesque town in Europe.
,, 11	J. J. Kermode, Esq.	*The Evolution of the Navy.
,, 18	W. Bennett, Esq.	An Evening with Shakespeare, Dickens, Coleridge, Hood, Mark Twain and Edwin Waugh.

* *Lantern Illustrations.*

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

The issue of books from the Library during the past two months has been as follows:—

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
June	5845 ...	847 ...	279
July	5065 ...	745 ...	223

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum:—

	Reading Rooms	Museum	Daily Average
June	14994 ...	1989 ...	708
July	14170 ...	2163 ...	628

On the 31st of July, 2868 persons had borrower's tickets; 969 children were borrowers, and 160 teachers had obtained the special teacher's tickets.

The following Directories may be freely consulted in the Reading Room:—

Brown's Advertiser's A.B.C. Directory

Gore's Liverpool Directory

Kelly's Directory of Birmingham, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

Kelly's Directory of Building Trades.

Kelly's Directory of Engineers, Iron and Metal Trades.

Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World.

Kelly's Post Office London Directory

Macdonald's English Directory and Gazetteer. 2 Vols.

Macdonald's Irish Directory and Gazetteer.

Mather and Crowther's Practical Advertising (Press Directory).

Peck's Circular Trades' Directory (Birmingham and District).

National Trades' Directory.

Slater's Directory of Manchester and Salford.

Slater's Directory of Scotland.

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Balliol Road, Bootle.

Vol. II.—No. 12. DECEMBER 1900

The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

Free Library, Museum and Technical Instruction Committee

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Mr. Councillor J. J. Mack.

Deputy-Chairman:

Councillor Dr. Canavan.

Mr. Alderman Musker.
Mr. Councillor J. Blundell.
Councillor Dr. Clemmey.
Mr. Councillor Gill.
Mr. Councillor Parry.
Mr. Councillor Paterson.
Councillor Dr. Pearson.
Councillor Dr. Roberts.

Mr. Councillor Lamb.

And His Worship the Mayor.

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Mr. J. W. Scholefield, J.P.
Dr. T. M. Wills, F.R.C.S., J.P.

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R. Stevenson.

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D. Dunkel.
M. Rosete.
J. W. Marshall.

Technological:

G. W. Colquhoun.
J. H. Smith.
A. J. Wilde.

SCHOOL OF ART:

Art Master:—H. E. Bulmer, A.R.C.A.
Assistant Art Master:—A. Smith.
Art Pupil Teacher:—Miss B. Wiles.

SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY:

Mistress of Domestic Economy:—Mrs. C. A. Roberts.
Assistant Mistress:—Miss B. L. Townshend.

DAY INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL:

Head Master:—F. Gorse, M.A.

Assistant Masters:

R. G. McKinlay, B.A., W. Ditchburn, B.Sc., W. H. Nickson.

LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS FOR 1901

1901.

Jan. 8—E. R. Dibdin, Esq. *The Magic Carpet.

,, 15—Dr. J. W. Ellis *The Avon & Shakespeare Country.

,, 22—Rev. F. F. Grensted, M.A. ... *When England was under Ice.

,, 29—W. Harvey, Esq. *Holidays with the Cycle and Camera to some English Cathedrals.

Feb. 5—Dr. W. Permewan *The Housing of the Poor: as it is and as it should be.

,, 12—F. W. W. Howell, Esq. ... *The first Crossing of Láng Jökull.

,, 19—Rev. E. T. Carrier, M.A. ... The Women of the French Revolution.

,, 26—G. E. Thompson, Esq. *Three Continents in Six Weeks (part I).

Mar. 5—Rev. E. J. Steinitz, M.A. ... *A Trip through the Turkish Empire.

,, 12—R. F. Green, Esq. *The Roman Roads North: a glimpse at some of the great passes across the Alps.

,, 19—G. E. Thompson, Esq. *Three Continents in Six Weeks (part II).

,, 26—A. E. Workman, Esq. Life and Works of Sir Arthur Sullivan. (*With Musical Illustrations.*)

**Optical Illustrations*

MUSEUM ADDRESSES

The Curator will deliver Addresses in the Museum as under :—

Jan. 10th.	...	Tea.
Feb. 14th.	...	Sugar.
Mar. 14th.	...	Ants.
April 11th.	...	Bees.

Each address will be illustrated by lantern views and by exhibits in the permanent or loan Collections.

Borough of Bootle

Intermediate Day School

BALLIOL ROAD

Head Master ...	...	F. Gorse, M.A., (Lond.)
Language Master	...	R. G. McKinlay, B.A., (Lond.)
Science Master ...	...	W. Ditchburn, B. Sc., (Lond.)
Form Master ...	...	W. H. Nickson.

Fees—£1 15s. and £2 2s. per term

(STATIONERY & USE OF BOOKS INCLUDED.)

Inquiries respecting admission, and other communications of a business character, should be addressed to the Director of Technical Instruction, who can be seen at the School any morning between 10 and 12-30, or at other times by appointment.

Send for a Prospectus to

JOHN J. OGLE,
Director of Technical Instruction.

Published at the Bootle Free Library.

Printed at the *Times* Office, Balliol Road, Bootle.

Vol. II.—No. 13. MARCH 1901

The Bootle Free Library Museum & Technical School Journal

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LIBRARY AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows :—

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
December	7720	1398	380
January	8111	2110	409
February	8138	2071	444

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

	Reading Rooms	Museum	Daily Average
December	18841	2031	870
January	21212	2124	933
February	22282	2548	1080

On the 28th of February, 3047 persons had borrower's tickets ; 1067 children were borrowers, and 181 teachers had obtained the special teacher's tickets.

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Vol. II.—No. 14. JUNE 1901

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BOROUGH OF BOOTLE

EXTRACTS FROM THE

FOURTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

FREE LIBRARY & MUSEUM COMMITTEE

Presented to the Council May 1st, 1901.

During the year ended March 31st, 1901, there were issued from the Public Library more than 106,000 works, an increase of over 3,000 on the previous year. The issue of works of fiction was 70·7 of the total, in 1899-1900, 74·4. The daily average issue of books was 357. The actual output of books in certain classes other than fiction has increased considerably in the period under review.

There has been a much larger use made of the reading rooms, and, in consequence, the News Room has at times been sadly congested. Attention has been given to the ventilation of this apartment and some improvement effected.

It is a source of much gratification to be able to announce that building operations in connection with the Branch Newsroom and Library Delivery Station have commenced. It is hoped ere the publication of the next annual report, that the north-end residents of the borough may be in possession of the boon for which they have so long waited.

Some 997 works have been added to the Library, and 318 worn copies replaced. Owing to the transfer of the Municipal Technical School to its new home, and the consequent withdrawal of the grant to the Library from the Technical Instruction Account, the additions this year have not been quite so numerous. Although the accessions were fewer the high character of the stock has been fully maintained.

There has been an increase of 34 in the number of teachers availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the teacher's card, 181 of which are now in active use.

The quarterly "Journal" has been regularly issued and is highly valued as a periodical supplement to the catalogue. Nos. 4, 6 and 8 are entirely out of print. Several publishing firms have again assisted to brighten its pages by the loan of printing blocks of photographs and book illustrations. Mr. James Williamson, of Linacre, very kindly lent three unique local photographs, concerning the authoress of "John Halifax, Gentleman," for purposes of reproduction.

Much useful work has been done in the Museum. The permanent collection has been enriched by a number of exhibits of a varied and interesting character, comprising choice photographs of natural and archaeological scenes, several sets of commercial and economic products, and a donation of Egyptian antiquities from the Egypt Exploration Fund. These have all been suitably labelled and displayed.

At the request of the School Management Committee of the Bootle School Board, Salisbury Road School was affiliated to the Free Library and a Book Delivery established in November. This makes the third of the Board's schools to avail itself of the advantages obtainable through the Public Library. This privilege, it may be added, is not limited to Board Schools, but may be extended to other local schools should their managers desire it.

The Bootle Literary and Philosophical Society has been granted the use of a room for its meetings in the basement of the Library premises. The close association of the work of a literary society with that of the Library can only result in mutual benefit, inasmuch as the Society seeks to foster a love for good literature.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1901.

JAMES J. MACK,

Chairman.

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Vol. II.—No. 15. SEPTEMBER 1901

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LECTURE ENGAGEMENTS FOR 1902

Monday, Jan. 6—J. H. Jackson, Esq., F.R.G.S.....*Public Revenues in the Ancient World.

,, ,, 13—Rev. F. F. Grensted, M.A.....*The Growth of a Mountain.

,, ,, 20—Rev. J. H. Martyn.....*In the Wordsworth Country.

,, ,, 27—I. C. Thompson, Esq., F.L.S.....*Natural Protective Defences of Animals.

Monday, Feb. 3—J. Lee, Esq., B A..... Humorous Poetry of this Century.
(*With Illustrative Recitals.*)

,, ,, 10—Dr. J. W. Ellis, F.E.S.....*The Queen of British Rivers: the Wye from Plinlimmon to Chepstow.

,, ,, 17—Rev. T. J. Walshe, B.A., F.R.A.S... *How the Study of Ruskin enabled one to enjoy a Holiday.

,, ,, 24—J. J. Kermode, Esq.*A Trip to the West Indies.

Monday, Mar. 3—A. Alexander, Esq., F.R.G.S. ... Celt and Anglo-Saxon: their Physical and Mental Characteristics.
(*Illustrated by Story, Anecdote and Song.*)

,, ,, 10—J. Hargreaves, Esq.*The Hundred of Wirral: Historical and Picturesque.

,, ,, 17—W. Harvey, Esq.....*A Scamper through Ireland.

,, ,, 24—A. E. Workman, Esq. The Life and Works of Sir Henry Bishop.
(*With Musical Illustrations.*)

**Optical Illustrations.*

MUSEUM ADDRESSES

The Curator will deliver Addresses in the Museum as under :—

Thursday, Jan.	23	... Some Marvels of Insect Life.
,, Feb.	20	... Wonders of the Sea-Shore.
,, Mar.	20	... The Gentle Art of Bookbinding.

Each address will be illustrated by lantern views and by exhibits in the permanent or loan collections.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM STATISTICS

The issue of books from the Library during the past three months has been as follows:

	Home Reading	Reference	Daily Average
August	7260	1372	332
September	7835	1541	375
October	9046	2039	411

The visits paid to the Reading Rooms and Museum :—

	Reading Rooms	Museum	Daily Average
August	17767	2245	770
September	20545	2177	909
October	22043	1963	889

On the 31st of October, 3091 persons had borrower's tickets; 1132 children were borrowers, and 221 teachers had obtained the special teacher's ticket

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